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	Sept. 5, 1986	152.62
	Aug. 22, 1986	153.04
	Sept. 20, 1985	152.67

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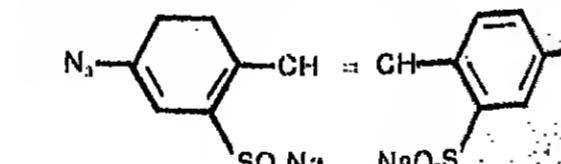
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CHEMICAL MARKETING OUTLOOK

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OKV, C&D: Occidental Petroleum and Church & Dwight plan a partnership to market potassium carbonate and related products Page 7

REFINERY SALE: The San Francisco concern will sell its distribution operation for \$76 million cash to Univar of Seat-

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TRACI SETTLES: Drinking water case in Woburn, Mass., is settled out of court for undisclosed sum of money. Possible defendant is seen Page 3

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MONOPOL BAN: EPA orders Rohm & Haas to recall its dicofol pesticide because of alleged excessive levels of DDT contamination Page 50

GAS LEAD BANKING: Rep. Dingell says the program may not be providing the benefits it was intended to achieve. Less enforcement cited Page 21

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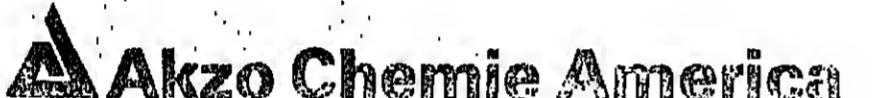
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Superfund Tax Tentatively Established

Congressional negotiators have tentatively agreed that superfund taxes on feedstock chemicals should be \$1.4 billion over the next five years, an increase of \$200 million over the previous level.

The decision came as House and Senate conferees resumed efforts last week to find a way to finance a proposed \$0.5 billion reauthorization of the stalled superfund toxic waste cleanup program.

The negotiations resumed two days after Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lee M. Thomas warned lawmakers the agency would run out of money for superfund by the end of the year unless Congress acts before its planned October 3 adjournment.

Should adjournment occur before reauthorization is accomplished, there will be no superfund program when Congress returns

next January, he wrote in letters to Sen. Robert Stafford (R-Vt.) and Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), the chairmen of the congressional committees that drafted the new legislation.

The House and Senate passed differing versions of five year extension plan last year, and a House-Senate conference committee has drafted a final compromise. But before lawmakers vote on that package, a separate tax committee must agree on a plan to pay for the new program.

The tax conferees, who put off action on superfund while they spent the summer hammering out the income tax reform bill, traded new financing offers Wednesday, but they continued to be far apart on reaching a final solution.

Nevertheless, industry observers said Friday they remain optimistic that Congress

will pass a final bill and send it to the White House before adjournment.

At last week's meeting, the House agreed to a Senate proposal to include a new broad-based corporate tax in the financing package — something the House had previously rejected. But the major remaining dispute is over how much revenue should be raised by the new tax — a surcharge equal to a corporation's alternative minimum taxable income as computed under the tax reform bill.

The Senate proposed raising \$5 billion through the new tax, but the House counteroffer was to raise only \$2 billion.

The Senate plan also called for a \$500 million tax on the oil industry, \$1.4 billion on

Continued on Page 23

WASTE SITE: EPA says failure to find new funding could force program end.



VOLUME 230
Number 13

Chemical Marketing Reporter

SEPTEMBER 29, 1986

USI Is at Top in PE With Enron Purchase

A potentially precedent-setting case involving industrial pollution of drinking water supplies was settled out of court last week by W.R. Grace & Co. and the 13 families in Woburn, Mass., who filed suit against the company four years ago.

The families alleged that Grace contaminated Woburn drinking water wells and was responsible for six leukemia deaths, as well as birth defects and illnesses.

Grace said it settled out of court to avoid the cost of litigation, insisting that the settlement should not be viewed as an admission of guilt. "We're still maintaining our innocence," a company spokesman said.

Details of the settlement were not disclosed, but it is believed that Grace agreed to pay a total of approximately \$8 million to the families — a fraction of the \$400 million the plaintiffs were said to be seeking originally. Grace said the settlement costs and litigation expenses to date would be covered by insurance. The settlement cost is less than what it would have cost to litigate the case in full, according to the company.

Grace said settlement talks had been initiated by plaintiffs, and that negotiations heated up after US District Court Judge Walter J. Skinner ordered a new trial for the first phase of the case, which had ended to defeat for Grace in late July (CMR 7/14/86, pg. 3).

In the first phase, a six-member Federal jury in Boston found that Grace "substantially contributed" to contamination of two wells in Woburn. The jury exonerated Leetek Companies Inc., which was also charged with contaminating the wells.

Stanley Eller, an attorney representing the

plaintiffs, said the "elements for a settlement were all there" prior to Judge Skinner's order for a retrial last week. "We weren't that concerned" about a new trial, Mr. Eller added.

The retrial was ordered because of confusion surrounding answers to questions submitted to the jury during the first phase.

The jury was originally scheduled to reconvene this month for the second phase of the trial, during which jurors were to hear testimony as to whether the chemicals in question — trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene — were responsible for the deaths and illnesses.

Grace acknowledged that workers at its Cryovac Division in Woburn occasionally disposed of small amounts of the chemicals on the division's premises, but argued that they could not have migrated to the well sites before May 1979, when the wells were closed.

In the first phase of the trial, the jury accepted expert testimony to the contrary.

Mr. Eller countered last week that the settlement represents a significant precedent because it shows that "individuals can bring these kinds of suits and prevail."

A legal precedent may have already been established in August, when a Federal court in Memphis determined that Velsicol Chemical Company contaminated ground water in Hamblen County, Tenn., damaging residents' immune systems. The company was ordered to pay \$4 million to five representative plaintiffs, as well as \$7.5 million in punitive damages. Velsicol is expected to appeal the ruling.

Carbide Will Boost Capacity For Butyraldehyde, Butanol

Union Carbide Corporation says it will complete a series of expansions by the end of the year to double annual capacity of butanol at its Texas City, Tex., facility from 200 million to 400 million pounds annually.

As a result of the expansion program begun two years ago, capacity for butyraldehyde, precursor of butanol in the low-pressure oxo process, will total 600 million pounds per year.

Carbide says an additional 20 percent expansion in butanol is planned to be completed at Texas City by 1986 to meet expected market needs.

Closure of the company's Ponce, Puerto Rico, complex at the beginning of 1985 took out n-butanol capacity rated at about 270 million pounds per year.

The company is reported to have moved butyraldehyde raw material at times from Puerto Rico to Texas City to beef up its 120-million-pound 2-ethylhexanoic acid unit there.

A Carbide spokesman said last week that some of the equipment at the Puerto Rico plant has been used in the current Texas City expansion. Annual projected output of some

80 million pounds of n-butanol this year is judged to be well within the industry's nameplate capacity of 1.1 billion pounds. However, availability of n-butylaldehyde has been the limiting factor.

More of the raw material has been going into 2-EH production since BASF Corporation closed its 130-million-pound alcohol unit at Montreal, Canada. The plant had been serving BASF's phthalate plasticizer operation at Kearney, N.J.

In addition, Shell Chemical Company began experiencing scattered operating problems at its Deer Park, Tex., oxo alcohol facility. The company says it is now back to normal operation after a two-week maintenance turnaround in May.

Unlike rhodium or cobalt hydrocarbonyl catalyst plants, the Shell facility uses a cobalt-phosphine catalyst system that produces butanol and 2-EH directly without isolating n-butylaldehyde intermediate.

Flexibility of the Shell plant is believed to be somewhat less, but altering the concentration of hydrogen to carbon monoxide in the synthesis gas feed is said to lend control over butanol to 2-EH ratio.

Patrick Baggett, vice-president of Chemical

Marketing Associates, Inc., a Houston-based market research firm, calls USI's acquisition a "good deal." The commodity thermoplastics business is currently operating at high rates worldwide. Plastics haven't been real profitable in recent years, but they're close to turning the corner and becoming very profitable."

Robert Bauman of Chem-Systems, Inc., Tarrytown, N.Y., who acted as a consultant in the purchase, says the timing of the deal is "critical," since USI is expanding during an upswing in the plastics cycle. Not only is the company buying large quantities of plastics output, but it is also building a 220-million pound LDPE-HDPE swing plant in Port Arthur, Tex., which is due on line next year.

According to Mr. Bauman, not only are USI plants running at high rates, but recent LDPE capacity start-ups in Canada have already been absorbed in the market, as has Saudi Arabian material.

In addition, supply can't keep up with the

Continued on Page 24

USI Polyolefin Capacity*			
	LDPE	LLDPE	PP
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	170	—	—
La Porte, Tex.	455	—	550
Port Arthur, Tex.	190	—	310
Morris, Ill.	550	250	—
Clinton, Iowa	450	—	350
Total	1,815	250	1,210

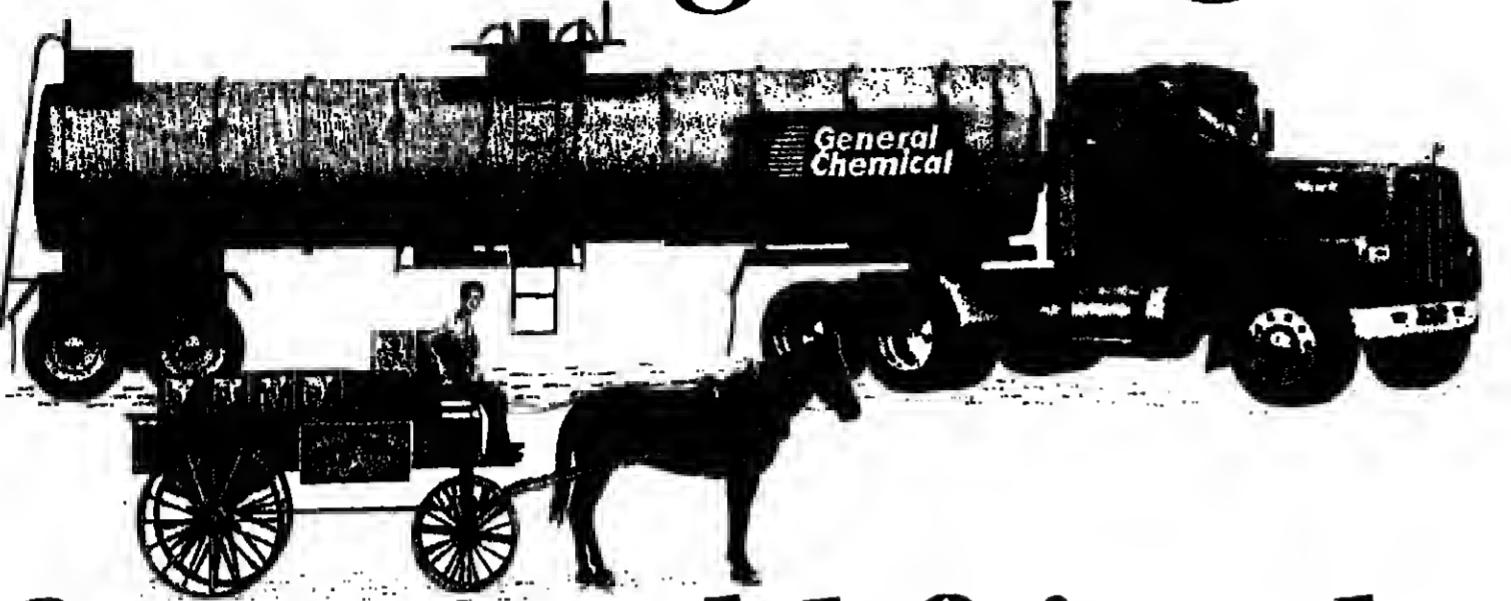
Source: USI and CMR Chemical Profiles.
* Millions of pounds per year. In addition USI is building a 220-million-pound-per-year LDPE-HDPE swing plant at Port Arthur, Tex., due on stream in late 1987. USI acquired the Port Arthur LDPE and HDPE facilities from Arco in early 1984. USI is purchasing the polyolefin assets at Morris and Clinton from Enron, formerly known as Norchem. Norchem bought the Clinton facility from Chemplex in January 1985. Norchem brought on stream the LDPE capacity at Morris in late 1984. The Enron purchase will also supply USI with 1.7 billion pounds of ethylene capacity split between Morris and Clinton, 210-million pounds of annual ethylene oxide and 200 million pounds of ethylene glycol capacity at Morris and certain other assets.

September 29, 1986

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Dexter Baker, who has been elected to succeed Edward Donley as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Air Products & Chemicals Inc. effective December 1.

P&G Glycerine Nearly Doubling; Need Doubted

Procter & Gamble said last week that it plans to increase its glycerine refining capacity from 110 million pounds to almost 200 million pounds annually. The company would not put an exact date on the plant's completion but stated that the expansion would be a "multi-year process."

With two plants around the country, Procter & Gamble is the largest US producer of natural glycerine.

Observers greeted the announcement with surprise last week, with one producer saying, "I don't see a need for any new production with domestic demand for glycerine historically falling between 285 and 310 million pounds per year."

Total US capacity now stands at 370 million pounds annually for both synthetic and natural glycerine, while imports have averaged 40 million pounds during 1984 and 1985.

Procter & Gamble claims to be taking the

Continued on Page 16

Commodities: Output Evolving To Efficient Few

The output of tonnage chemicals, such as chlorine, caustic soda, ethylene and sulfuric acid, will be concentrated in the hands of a few efficient producers by the year 2000. That's the opinion of Dr. Charles H. Kline, chairman and past-president of Charles H. Kline & Co.

In a talk before the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle at the Chemists' Club in New York, Dr. Kline predicted that there would be, perhaps, no more than eight or so of these producers, and most of them would be operating on a global basis.

Probing deeper into the make-up of the chemical industry during the next century, he sees a shakeout coming in specialty chemicals, with this segment of the marketplace again dominated by the efficient manufacturers. Pointing out that there are over two dozen companies involved in carbon fibers today, he says he is convinced that two-thirds of them will be gone from the scene in the next 14 years.

Dr. Kline looks for more product-oriented

Continued on Page 22

Oxy, Church & Dwight Form New Partnership

Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Church & Dwight Company, Inc., announced last week that they have signed a letter of intent to form a partnership to produce and market potassium carbonate and related products. The new partnership, Armand Products Company, will be equally owned.

The partnership will own and operate an existing 37,000-ton-per-year potassium carbonate plant in Muscle Shoals, Ala., that was recently acquired by Occidental from Diamond Shamrock Corporation. The facility is the only potassium carbonate plant in the US. The partnership will own and market existing potassium carbonate product lines.

Under the terms of the agreement, Occidental will receive 1,110,000 shares, representing approximately 5 percent, of the outstanding common stock of Church & Dwight, plus approximately \$6.3 million in cash. The founding families and management of Church & Dwight will continue to own more than 50 percent of Church & Dwight's stock after this transition.

Upon completion of the transaction, which is expected within the next month, Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman and chief executive officer of Occidental, will be elected to the Church & Dwight board of directors.

Church & Dwight has expressed a desire to

enter the potassium chemicals business for some time. Earlier this year (CMR, 2/10/88, pg. 3) Church & Dwight announced the signing of a letter of intent to enter a potassium chemical venture with Olin Corporation.

Since then, Olin has said it would convert up to half of its chloralkali facility at Niagara Falls, N.Y., to production of potassium hydroxide, the raw material for potassium carbonate (CMR, 7/7/88, pg. 7). That project, which will give Olin the capacity to produce 70,000 tons of potassium hydroxide, is scheduled for completion in the fourth quarter.

Church & Dwight now says it is still considering the Olin venture, but that the Occidental partnership will command most of its attention for the moment. Also on hold for the time being, says Church & Dwight, is a Canadian potassium hydroxide and potassium carbonate plant that the company has also considered.

Also involved in potassium carbonate at the Muscle Shoals plant is LCP Chemicals & Plastics Inc. Last year LCP entered a 10-year supply arrangement with Diamond Shamrock for a significant portion of Diamond's potassium carbonate output and, to a more limited extent, its potassium hydroxide output.

All involved say the LCP arrangement is not affected by either the purchase of Dis-

Continued on Page 28

Mutagen R&D Lack Hobbies US

Without the continued research and development of new technologies, the Federal government will continue to lack both the tools to evaluate risks from occupational and environmental exposures and the information to frame rational laws and regulations to protect people from mutagens, says a Congressional study.

According to the Office of Technology Assessment, heritable mutations are the most poorly understood of the known or suspected effects of exposures to chemicals and physical agents in the environment.

"Yet, Congress has passed laws requiring protection of the public from exposures that can cause these permanent changes in the genetic material which can be passed on to succeeding generations," says OTA.

"Continuing to rely on inadequate knowledge about the causes and effects of mutations could result in poorly-informed decisions about acceptable levels of exposure and the level of resources needed to provide protection from such exposures," adds the report.

OTA, the research arm of Congress, carried out the analysis at the request of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and the House Science & Technology Committee, which are charged with framing public health laws.

Among the laws that specifically require protection against the risk of mutations are superfund and the Toxic Substances Control Act.

With few exceptions, current methods are clearly inadequate to determine whether exposures to environmental chemicals and radiation are important influences on the frequency of heritable mutations in the population, says OTA.

In human beings, specific causes of herita-

Continued on Page 25

Pigment Breakthrough?

Heubach, Inc., a Newark, N.J., pigment maker, claims to have made a breakthrough in inorganic pigment technology that will significantly reduce dust hazards in the production of paint, ink and plastics without requiring formulation changes.

"Chromal yellow and molybdate orange make up the highest-value pigment types of the more than 60 pigment types offered by paint, plastic and ink makers," says Dave Waldron, Heubach's business manager for these pigments.

"As of this year we estimated one-third of all lead chromate volume in the United States has been replaced at a cost burden of \$1 billion to \$2 billion, which has been passed on to consumers in the last few years. By reducing inorganic pigment dusts by as much as 90 percent, the new technology may enable end users to avoid this huge cost burden," Mr. Waldron says.

The development of the improved pigments was accomplished much more rapidly because of the use of a new dust testing appliance developed by Heubach in Germany, the firm adds.

"Chromal yellow, zinc chromate, and molybdate chrome orange, thus far, are

Continued on Page 20

Oil Price Decline Seen Leading To US Dependence on OPEC

Low oil prices have failed to help the US economy, while recent modest improvements in oil prices have generated "undue optimism in Houston and Washington" about the future of the US-based oil industry, Amoco Corp.'s chief economist says.

Dr. Theodore R. Eck said in testimony before the Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources, "The energy-led recession is the Rocky Mountain and Southwestern states seems to have fully offset any benefits that may have accrued to the rest of the nation."

"Moreover, recent oil import volumes have increased and promise to continue to rise. The combination of high import dependency and sharply lower domestic investment for oil and gas exploration and production can scarcely be expected to boost US economic performance."

As a result, Dr. Eck says, "control of crude oil availability for import into the industrialized countries will inevitably become more and more concentrated in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, and Abu Dhabi — the five low-cost producers which control 61 percent of the free world's proven oil reserves."

"If the leadership of the Middle East were to become less friendly to the West, we could face very unfavorable cost and supply conditions."

Dr. Eck says the government can help the petroleum industry by refraining from actions that would further worsen its financial abilities.

Continued on Page 22

A New York woman has filed a \$100 million lawsuit against seven former manufacturers of DES (diethylstilbestrol), charging that the drug was responsible for her child being born with cerebral palsy. The woman's mother took the drug in 1954.

The suit is among the first to be filed on behalf of third-generation DES victims, and more are expected to follow under a New York State law, enacted this summer, which allows certain toxic tort actions to be filed, even though the statute of limitations has expired.

Last month, three women filed DES suits totaling \$95 million one day after the new law was signed (CMR 8/4/88, pg. 12).

The latest suit charges that the seven companies were "careless and negligent" in the manufacture and marketing of DES, used mostly in the 1940's and 1950's to prevent miscarriages. DES was later linked to cancer in the daughters of women who took the drug.

The seven companies named in the suit are: Eli Lilly & Co., E.R. Squibb & Sons Inc., Abbott Laboratories, Upjohn Company, Merck & Co., Riker Drug Company, and Winthrop Company (part of Sterling Drug).

The companies declined to comment on the suit. Last week, most saying it was against policy to discuss pending litigation. Lilly said it had not yet seen the complaint and would not comment until it did.

Winthrop spokesman Terry Kelley said, "Our brand of DES was never indicated with problems associated with pregnancy." He also said the company was not a major producer of the drug.

Continued on Page 25

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News Capsule

LNG Charter Set

Shipment of liquefied natural gas from Indonesia to South Korea will commence next month under a 20-year supply agreement under which Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, will supply South Korea with 2 million tons of gas annually. The LNG carrier Golar Spirit, owned by Golar-Larsen, will carry the first cargo from Arun, Indonesia, to Peong Taek, South Korea.

Plastics Plant Planned

Ganpat Corporation, maker of foaming, carry-out containers and foam trays for the food industry, plans to build a new, \$5 million plant in Mecklenburg, NC. Ganpat will lease an existing 10,000-square-foot building to house the new operations. The plant and equipment will represent an investment of nearly \$5 million when fully operational, according to the Glens Falls, NY., company.

Big Three Sale

Big Three Industries Inc. has agreed to sell 8.3 million shares of common stock in Nowaco Well Service Ltd. to two Canadian investment banking firms, Gordon Capital Corporation and Dominion Securities Ltd., both of Toronto. The holding represents 61.4 percent of Nowaco, a worldwide supplier of acidizing, cementing, fracturing and stimulation services for oil and gas wells.

Fatty Acids Study

Retail sales of omega-3 fatty acids will reach an estimated \$20 million this year, according to Eldib Engineering & Research Inc., which predicts that omega 3 fatty acids from fish oils will be the "next big craze" in the health-food market. The encapsulated fish oil products are easy to take and replace the need to include oily fish in the diet several times a week, Eldib observes.

Owens-Corning Restructures

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation has reorganized its operations into three units: construction products, industrial materials and international. As previously announced, the aerospace and strategic materials group will be sold. The company recently thwarted a takeover attempt by Wickes Companies.

IMC Agrees to Sell

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has agreed to sell its US geodetic businesses to Wintershall Corporation, Denver, Colo. Wintershall is a subsidiary of Wintershall AG of Germany, part of the BASF Group. Included in the purchase is a gas pipeline network in Louisiana.

J&J Enters Accord

Johnson & Johnson has signed a letter of intent to purchase Life Scan Inc., Mountain View, Calif. Life Scan manufactures and markets diagnostic tests that are used at home by diabetics to measure blood sugar levels. J&J's Ortho Pharmaceutical unit markets other diagnostic kits used at home.

Rhone-Poulenc Venture

May & Baker, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rhone-Poulenc Group in the UK, is transferring its photochemicals operation to a joint venture with Champion Chemtech Ltd. of Canada. May & Baker holds a 35 percent stake in the venture.

Magnesium Venture Set

Norsk Hydro AS will go ahead with its \$300 million magnesium project at Beauce, Quebec, Canada. Work is scheduled to begin in April, 1987, on the project which is slated to produce some 60,000 tons annually of magnesium, representing a 25 percent increase in the world's supply.



Thomas H. Kennedy, who has been named executive vice-president of Celanese Chemical Company, with responsibility for worldwide sales and marketing, as well as operations and technical functions.

Oil Tax Bill Is Defeated In House Vote

House tax writers last week defeated a measure proposed by the chemical industry that would have imposed an excise tax on imported crude oil and refined petroleum products in an effort to help reduce the Federal deficit.

The House Ways & Means Committee, looking for revenue to include in a \$15.5 billion package of deficit-reduction measures, rejected the oil import fee proposal by Rep. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) on a 12-8 show of hands.

The proposal would have, in effect, set a \$22 base price for a barrel of imported oil, but it would not have applied to heating oil or products used in agriculture.

"We are in desperate need of money. This is one approach that yields some very significant revenue," said Rep. Dorgan, who estimated his amendment would raise \$14.6 billion in fiscal 1987.

The Reagan Administration, as well as the chemical industry, opposed the imposition of an oil import fee.

McNeil Drug Is Targeted by Health Group

A consumer-advocate organization last week asked the Federal government to ban a new arthritis and pain-killing drug on grounds it can cause kidney damage.

In a letter to Food & Drug Administration Commissioner Frank Young, Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of Public Citizen Health Research Group, said "Suprel" should be taken off the market as soon as possible.

Dr. Wolfe said the drug, manufactured by Johnson & Johnson's McNeil Pharmaceutical Division, has caused more than 100 reported cases of kidney damage, mostly in Amarillo patients. He claimed the actual number of patients suffering kidney damage from the drug, also known as suprofen, may be much higher.

Johnson & Johnson spokesman Robert Andrews denied the charge. He said there has been a change in kidney function, but it has been reversed by halting use of the drug.

"We know of no reason why removal of the drug from the market is appropriate as long as physicians have proper prescribing information," Mr. Andrews said.

McKesson To Sell Its Distribution Unit

McKesson Corporation, San Francisco-based distributor and producer of industrial and consumer products, has reached an agreement to sell its chemical distribution operation — McKesson Chemical Company — in a three-step transaction for \$76 million in cash.

The ultimate buyer of McKesson Chemical will be Univar Corporation, which, headquartered in Seattle, Wash., is a distributor of industrial chemicals in the US through its Van Waters & Rogers Division, and in Canada through a subsidiary, Van Waters & Rogers Ltd.

McKesson said that after the closing of the transaction, it plans to sell the two remaining components of its chemical group — McKesson Envirosystems (a solvent recycler) and McKesson Environmental Services (a technical laboratory and consulting firm specializing in environmental audits).

In the sale of McKesson Chemical Company, first Pakhoed Holding NV, a Dutch company, will capitalize a US subsidiary with approximately \$26 million. Next, the subsidiary will acquire the assets, subject to certain liabilities, of McKesson Chemical for \$76 million.

"We now serve some 120,000 retail establishments and health care providers, filling over 40,000 orders a day, and we are well on

Continued on Page 20

Diazinon Hit by EPA

non business. Diazinon is also applied to home lawns, fruit and nut trees, vegetables and some field crops.

An estimated 512,000 pounds are used annually on golf courses and 60,000 pounds are used on sod farms.

EPA says it received reports of approximately 60 bird kills in 18 states in which diazinon was either confirmed or implicated as the primary cause. The kills involved 23 species of birds, including migratory and non-migratory waterfowl, songbirds, shore birds, wading birds and others.

Most of the reported bird mortalities were associated with large grassy open sites such as golf courses, which are preferred feeding sites.

FOIA Limit Wins Approval; Drug, Chemical Protection Seen

Industry-backed legislation amending the Freedom of Information Act to establish new procedures when an FOIA request is made for confidential business information was approved by the House last week.

The proposal, offered by Rep. Glenn English, (D-Oklahoma), was supported by chemical and pharmaceutical companies that believe present law makes them vulnerable to disclosure of trade secrets.

Public interest groups and others who frequently make FOIA requests unsuccessfully opposed the bill, contending it will significantly delay the release of information and could limit access to some business information completely.

"I want to emphasize that this legislation is strictly a procedures bill," Rep. English told lawmakers on the House floor. "It will not permit agencies to withhold any information currently made public. The bill only modifies the procedures used by agencies in making disclosure decisions."

The agency would be given five days to notify the submitter that an FOIA request has been made, and the submitter would be allowed up to 10 days to file objections. The agency then has 10 days to determine whether to comply with the request.

If an objection to disclosure has been made, the agency must wait 10 additional days before releasing the information. Under specified circumstances, these time limits could be shortened.

The agency would not have to notify the submitter regarding an FOIA request if the information was not designated as confidential; if the agency first determines that the request should be denied; if disclosure is required by law or regulation; if the information is already public; or if the agency determines that the information is not confidential, despite its designation.

September 28, 1986

CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER

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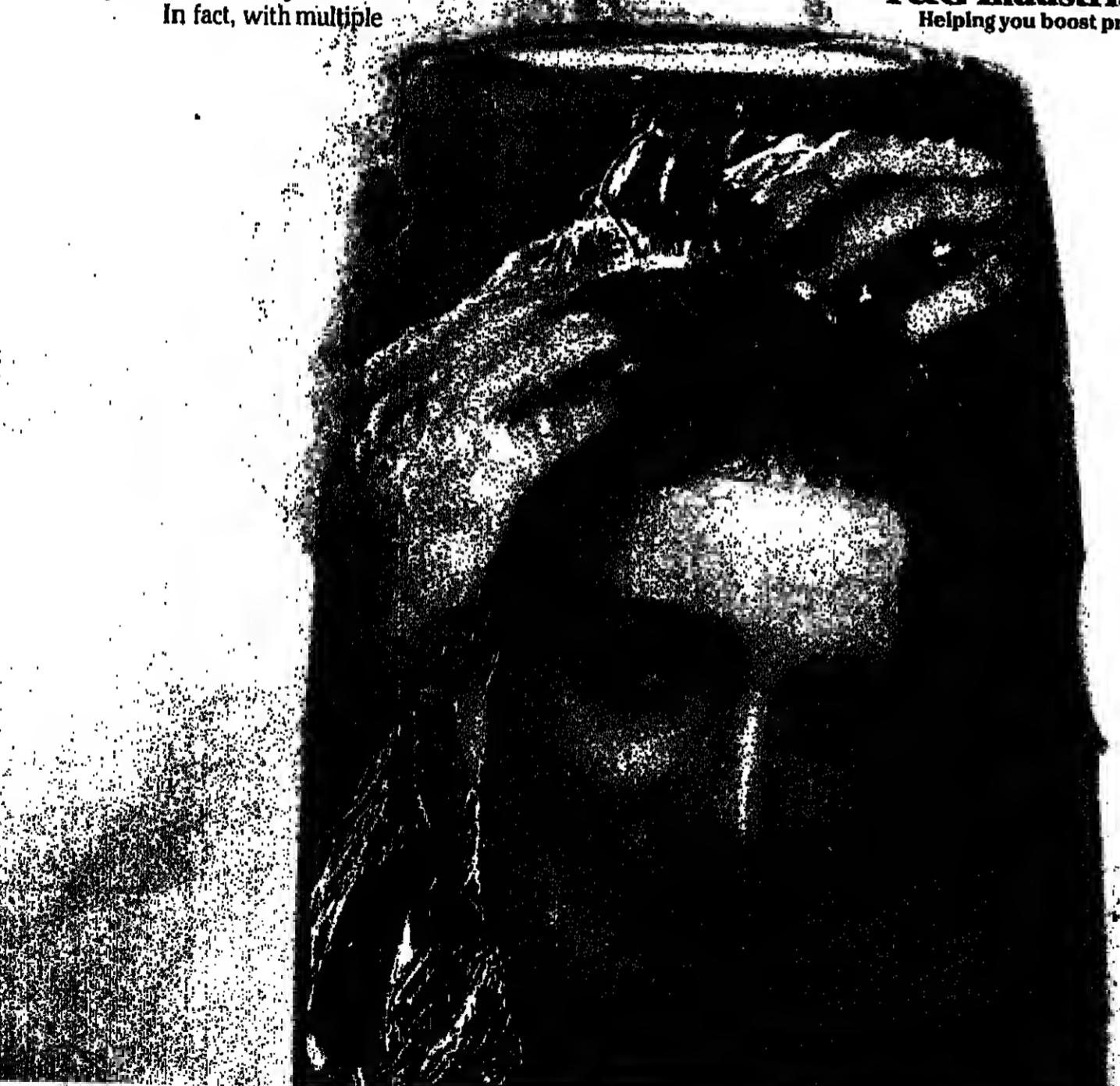
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OILS, FATS & WAXES

Coconut Oil Market Stronger; Dealer Activity Boosts Pricing

Coconut oil is trading at some of the highest prices seen in two months. The strength of the market is considered to be the result of dealer activity, rather than a high level of consumer interest. Starting in late July, coconut oil began its latest plunge, falling steadily for about a month. The price reached a low of 12½ cents in mid-August, and since then it has been slowly creeping back up.

In recent weeks, though, prices have undergone a noticeable upsurge. Sources attribute this largely to extensive short covering by dealers. One trader feels that the dealer buying was spurred by origin producers buying back some of their material. Subsequent short covering, he says, has sustained the rally.

Despite the brisk level of trade, interest among end-buyers remains low. "Most of the consumer interest is for forward positions; they don't need spot oil right now," says an industry source. He goes on to say that consumers are just going to sit back and wait for the rally to end."

CONSUMER BUYING DOWN

Other traders agree that consumer buying is down. "Most big (end use) buyers are well covered; there is not a lot of activity going on out there," says one industry source.

Consumers seem confident that the firming in the market will prove temporary, and that coconut oil supplies will not disappear while they wait for prices to drop.

Total US stocks of coconut oil at the beginning of August stood at 124,000 metric tons, according to Bureau of Census figures. This was down from the 125,000 ton figure recorded for the first of July.

At the same time, US imports soared from 36,400 tons in June to 64,000 tons in July, according to Foreign Agricultural Service. August import figures are not yet available.

This leap upward in imports reflected a need to replenish stocks in the US at a time when both dealers and consumers were low on material, a source says.

As far as the probable duration of the firming trend is concerned, traders are unable to agree. One buyer feels that, although the market may not fall considerably from where it is now, the market is "as strong as it's likely to get," he says.

On the other hand, another dealer believes that a strong coconut oil market is here to stay, at least for a while. "The coconut oil market has already bottomed out; the previous

lows that we saw before are now historic," he asserts.

VEGETABLE OILS

COTTONSEED OIL — Traders have begun to see some strengthening in the cottonseed oil market, which is said to be following firming trends seen in world prices of coconut oil and palm oil.

Traders feel that the price has gotten as low as it is likely to get in the foreseeable future. "The cotton price has bottomed out, and now it's starting to firm," say an industry source. Buying demand has been rather high.

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Coconut oil, NY, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, Midwest, 2c. per lb.
Cottonseed, 41% bulk, Memphis, \$3 per ton
Grease, white, choice, tanks, div., NY, 1c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, minimum 10%, ffs tanks, 1c. per lb.
Lard, lyeo, bulk tanks, Chicago div., 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, NY, 1c. per lb.
Peanut, 50% bulk, 2E, \$5 per ton
Soybean, 44% bulk, Decatur, \$5.50 per ton
Soybean oil, Decatur, .70c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, fancy, tanks, div., NY, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, bleach, tanks, div., NY, 1c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Cottonseed oil, Valley, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, Southeast (restricted), 1c. per lb.

OILS, FATS INDEX

The Oils, Fats & Waxes Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Sept. 26, 1986	81.59
Sept. 19, 1986	76.47
Aug. 29, 1986	83.06
Sept. 27, 1985	83.26

Chemical Prices Start on Page 32

especially in export sales, sources say, while domestic buying remains hand to mouth.

Another highly relevant factor in the stronger cottonseed oil price is the promise of a reduced crop yield this year. "The crop is a lot less than we thought it would be," says a source, who cites insufficient rainfall in Texas as the main reason. Also, the "overall quality of what's out there will be a lot lower than last year's," according to another industry source.

PEANUT OIL — The peanut oil market is softening as buying interest remains low. The market has been weakening steadily over the past few weeks as consumers have become more confident that there will be no serious shortage of oil from the new crop.

"The new crop is currently being harvested, and we anticipate having peanuts for crushing within three to four weeks," says one industry observer, who cites this as a probable reason for the absence of customers at present. In the meantime, there is "plenty of oil available" now, says another industry observer.

TALLOW — The tallow price is still on the rise, fueled largely by spot interest and buying on positions through October. The short-term buying being done by dealers is said to be the result of good domestic demand, as well as covering of outstanding foreign sales.

The market is in the midst of a short supply situation whose cause is not readily known. "No one knows the reason for the short supply," says an industry source, who says that the contending theories of lower production and dealers withholding material have not been resolved.

The source says that buying interest is especially strong on the part of animal feed business, which is up considerably over last year's. Despite good demand and firm prices, though, offers remain hard to come by, according to industry sources.

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Chemical Finance

Carbide Making Second Rights Payment of \$3.22

Union Carbide Corporation, Danbury, Conn., will distribute a second payment of \$3 per right on October 14, following the distribution of \$30 that the company made on July 30. Another 85 cents may be distributed later, depending upon a court ruling. The distribution represents funds received from sale of most of the company's coal gas operations.

Fisons Buying ARL for \$66 Million

Fisons, a large drug and agricultural products concern headquartered in England, is expanding its scientific instruments business with an agreement to purchase Applied Research Laboratories (ARL), a US company, for about \$60 million. ARL is a privately owned company with manufacturing plants in Switzerland and California.

Natural Gas Demand Has Broad Potential

Demand for natural gas in the US could range between 19.2 trillion and 26.8 trillion cubic feet by the year 2000, depending on economic and regulatory factors, according to a study by the American Gas Association. The broad range reflects possibilities in energy use legislation, competitive market structures and many other factors, AGA said.

Pharmacia Acquires Stake in Electro-Nucleonics

Pharmacia, the Swedish pharmaceutical and biotechnology group, has acquired 10 percent of the shares of Electro-Nucleonics Company in the US and will seek a larger interest. Under a contract, Electro-Nucleonics also will have exclusive rights to distribute certain Pharmacia products in the US.

Borg-Warner Lifts Dividend, Buys Shares

Directors of Borg-Warner Corporation, meeting at the company's Chilton subsidiary in Dallas, Tex., authorized the repurchase of up to 15 million shares of the company's common stock, with funds to be provided principally from a continuing restructuring of Borg-Warner's business. Directors also raised the dividend on the common stock to 1 cent per share to 25 cents. C.E. "Red" Johnson, president and CEO, noted that Chilton, acquired in June, and its York air conditioning subsidiary was spun off to shareholders.

Laser Industries Offering Debentures

Laser Industries Ltd., New York, has commenced the public offering of \$20 million principal amount of 8 percent subordinated debentures due September 15, 2006, plus 100 percent. The debentures will be convertible into the company's common shares at a conversion price of \$14.895 per share. Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated is the underwriter of the offering.

USX Debt Is Placed on CreditWatch

The debt ratings of USX Corporation and two subsidiaries have been placed at Standard & Poor's CreditWatch with negative implications. The large steel and petroleum company is being pursued by aggressive investors, and is exploring various alternatives to merger that would provide comparable value to stockholders.

Abbey Medical Bought From Baxter Travenol

National Patent Development Corporation and VenTech SA, a wholly owned subsidiary of First City Gold Corporation, a Condon company quoted on the Alberta Stock Exchange, have completed their leveraged buyout of Abbey Medical Inc. from Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc. National Westminster Bank USA provided leveraged financing. The transaction was announced by Jerome L. Feldman, president and CEO of NPDC, and Lord Beaverbrook, chairman of VenTech.

Sixty Abbey Medical retail centers were required by the purchasers and are expected to generate sales in excess of \$75 million in 1988, bringing National Patent's total sales over \$250 million on an annualized basis.

National Patent's principal subsidiaries and divisions are International Hydron, Aeroclean, National Dental Products and Interferon Sciences.

Air Products Acquires Separax from Parker

Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., has acquired Separax Corporation from Peter Drilling Company, of Tulsa, Okla. Separax, which has been manufacturing membranes for gas separation since 1980, has its primary facility in Anaheim, Calif. "Separax" cellulose acetate membranes are used to recover hydrogen from refinery off-gas. Jim Soronen, director of technology and development for Air Products' membrane systems department, said that the acquisition is another step toward the company's objective of combining its gas processing and applications expertise with various separation technologies so as to offer the best approach for a customer's particular requirements.

IMC Acquires Pitman-Moore from J&J

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Northbrook, Ill., has signed a letter of intent to acquire Pitman-Moore, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, a division headquartered in Washington Crossing, N.J., markets pharmaceuticals, biological, diagnostic and surgical products to the animal health market. Markets include all species of farm animals and household pets.

Donald E. Phillips, president of IMC's Animal Products Group, said the acquisition fits IMC's strategy of building its own animal products business. The Pitman-Moore acquisition broadens IMC's product line and provides access to new technology and commercial opportunities, Mr. Phillips added.

The sale is subject to execution of a definitive agreement and approval by directors of both companies.

Taiwan, Italy Have Strongest Outlook

Continued economic expansion appears ahead for Taiwan, Italy and four other major industrial nations. Conference Board reports in its International Economic Scoreboard. Taiwan continues to set the pace, with its leading index rising at an annual rate of 11 percent, followed by Italy, 11 percent; France, 8 percent; West Germany, 6 percent; US, 3 percent; and Canada, 2 percent.

The leading index in the United Kingdom is not advancing at all, while in Japan it is declining at an annualized rate of 1 percent, and in Australia, it is dropping at 1 percent, according to Edgar H. Fiedler, vice-president and economic counselor of business.

In West Germany, prospects have significantly improved for the first time in three years, Mr. Fiedler added.

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n-Tetradecane	n-Octacosane
n-Pentadecane	n-Triacontane
n-Hexadecane	n-Hexatriacontane
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AROMATIC ORGANICS

Phenol Producers Schedule 2-Cent Advance for October

Phenol producers, citing high feedstock costs and poor profit margins, say they are raising market prices by 2 cents per pound, effective October 1. Producers believe that market demand is strong enough to support the increase.

Feedstock cumene costs, reflecting the benzene market, have risen from a 13.5-cents-per-pound level in mid-Summer to 14.75 cents per pound. It is reported that some cumene suppliers are looking to get 16 cents per pound and higher for October.

One phenol producer says that phenol pricing in relation to cumene costs "is the worst it's been in recent memory." "Margins have suffered very badly the last six to seven months," he comments, a period marked by a mostly unsuccessful price initiative in July. "Margins are very poor," says another producer, noting that when feedstock prices fell during the first half of the year, "everything was passed through." "The industry needs the 2-cent increase," he says.

USPS THE PRICE LEADER

The price movement was initiated by USS Chemicals, which has been selling spot material at the higher price level this month. It is reported that there has not been a great deal of pre-buying activity.

While saying that the price increase is feedstock-driven, producers add that a healthy level of demand, improved from the first half of the year, should provide support for the higher price.

Output is said to have risen with stronger demand for bisphenol-A, a major end-market, and operating rates are estimated at 85 to 86 percent of capacity.

The phenole resin market, which has not been strong most of the year, has shown some signs of picking up. Producers observe that demand typically tails off during the fourth quarter, but that the fourth quarter of 1985 was fairly strong.

Shifting trade patterns are seen as playing a significant role in the phenol market this year. Exports are flowing at a much heavier rate than last year, and imports have declined considerably.

"Imports are minor" this year, says a producer, with small amounts arriving on the East Coast from Spain, and in the Gulf from Mexico. Last year, Romania, Brazil, and Italy are said to have been more involved in the market. Through July, imports totaled 5.6 million pounds, down 38 million pounds from the 41.0 million pounds imported during the same period last year.

US exports, driven by Far East demand, have grown to 100.5 million pounds through July from 80.3 million pounds during the

first half of the year. Exports are flowing at a much heavier rate than last year, and imports have declined considerably.

Market sources report a shift in benzene

AROMATIC ORGANIC IMPORTS: JULY

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON THE TOP 24 AROMATICS

	JULY QUANTITY	JULY \$ VALUE	JUNE QUANTITY	JUNE \$ VALUE
Alkyphenol...	261,022	751,852	72,400	154,049
Aniline...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Solvent...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Benzene solid...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Caster...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cresote oil...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cresole...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cumene...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cyclohexane...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Parachlorobenzene...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Phenol...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Maleic anhydride...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Malesimide...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Naphthal AS & derivatives...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Phenol...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Phthalic anhydride...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Picoline...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Styrene monomer...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Toluene...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Vaseline...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Xylene...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
o-Xylene...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
m-Xylene...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
p-Xylene...	gal.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Arylamine...	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.

*Includes pitch of creosote, bitumen, tar oil, etc.

AROMATICS

Trade patterns that should work to producers' benefit. During the first half of the year, substantial amounts of benzene were flowing into the US and providing some pressure on pricing.

Since the beginning of August, however, it is said that imports have lessened, a trend attributed in part to the weakening of the US dollar.

Spot toluene was quoted last week in a range of 86¢ to 88¢ per gallon, down from 91¢ to 93¢ per gallon the previous week. Sources cite weak gasoline pricing as being a factor in the decline. Spot xylene has been holding steady at 75¢ per gallon.

MELAMINE — Producers say that a decline in import pressure, coupled with fairly healthy domestic demand, has enabled pricing to hold firm in recent months.

The other two producers, one in Brazil and the other in Kuwait, were significant factors in the US market last year, but have not operated this year.

Although Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Co. has come on line in the meantime, "the Saudis have not filled the void," says one US producer, and the other comments that Saudi shipments "seem to be somewhat erratic." "I'm not sure they've established themselves," he adds.

Producers say they expect total imports this year to be at least 20 percent below 1985. Through July, imports were 11 million pounds, as compared with 15 million pounds last year, a decline of 28 percent.

Domestic producers attribute the lessening of import pressure in part to the weakening dollar. The US market has become less attractive to overseas producers, they say, and note that product pricing in the US is lower than in any other producing country. Producers say that, overall, the global market has averaged up this year, and that strong Far East demand has been a major factor.

Domestically, the two largest market segments, laminates and coatings, are said to be doing fairly well. The construction area has been performing "reasonably well," and the automotive area has been doing "reasonably well," although it has softened up a big recently, says one producer.

GE Plastics Expands 'Ultem' Resins Plant

General Electric has completed \$75 million worth of expansions at its Mt. Vernon, NY, "Ullman" polyetherimide resin facility, the firm announced last week. The newly-integrated manufacturing facility, which GE claims is the largest high-performance plastic facility in the US today, includes separate monomer production, polymerization, compounding and water treatment plants, as well as computerized processing and quality control, and air quality control facilities. The existing "Ultem" resin facility will be maintained as a semeworks plant for research and development projects.

GE introduced the resin in 1982; it is said to provide high heat resistance, low smoke generation and excellent chemical resistance and electrical properties for use in aircraft, packaging, electrical and automotive applications.

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ALIPHATIC ORGANICS

P&G Glycerine

Continued from Page 7

longer view and contends that "this sharp increase in P&G's capacity for refined glycerine supports our long-term commitment to grow in the refined glycerine business."

In fact, the market may now be ready for some increased domestic production. Shell Nederland Chemie BV has exited the glycerine market as of the second quarter this year. The company has closed its 25-million-pound-per-year synthetic glycerine facility and reportedly sent its last shipment of glycerine to the US as of July.

According to industry sources, this will reduce US imports on the order of 10 percent annually.

In addition, stronger pricing in Europe starting in the third quarter of this year and falling prices in the US has reduced profitability for exporters to the US and is expected to dry up what had been a surge in imports early this year. "The glycerine market has been weak this year," says one US producer, who asserts, "with a soft market imports will fall."

So far in 1986 imports through July have expanded relative to last year by 11 million pounds with a total of 32.8 million pounds. But sources note that imports since the second quarter have "stabilized."

RAW MATERIAL PRICE DECLINE

Aiding the decline in pricing has been the decline in raw material coconut oil and tallow pricing. One year ago tallow was selling between 17 cents and 19 cents per pound. Now its market value is about 12 cents per pound. Also, tallow has seen a decline of about 35 cents per pound in the last year to its current level of 14 cents per pound.

Refined glycerine prices have dropped about 10 cents per pound in the same period, with current levels for 99.5 percent purity material as low as 75 cents per pound.

However, crude oil pricing has declined steeply during the year and may provide an incentive to synthetic glycerine producers, including Shell Chemical Company, with mothballed units to reassess production economics.

"With crude prices down, synthetic glycerine producers may consider restarting their operations," says one observer. He asserts that natural glycerine producers have to be prepared to compete with potential reentries by synthetic glycerine producers. At the moment, Dow Chemical with 110 million pounds of annual production capacity at Freeport, Texas is the only manufacturer by synthetic process.

Producers using natural raw material have undergone significant process improvements according to Constantine Miserlis of Badger Engineers Inc., Cambridge Mass. In total, yield has been improved by 6 to 10 percent and purity has been enhanced to the

point where 90 to 95 percent of material produced attains 99.5 percent purity compared to only 75 percent of output, reaching this level five years ago. Mr. Miserlis adds that the most significant improvement has been a 50 percent reduction in energy consumption

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

ALIPHATICS INDEX

The Aliphatic Organics Index reflects the prices of 20 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Sept. 26, 1986	222.80
Sept. 17, 1986	222.80
Aug. 29, 1986	222.80
Sept. 27, 1985	203.80

Chemical Prices Start on Page 32

In the average natural production facility over the last five years.

Procter & Gamble has "rebuilt all their plants in the last five years," according to one competitor who adds that "just about everybody has revamped their distillation capacity."

Recent activity in facility improvement has led to speculation that most of Procter & Gamble's announced capacity increases may already be in place. A Procter & Gamble spokeswoman maintained, however, that the new capacity remains to be implemented.

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ALIPHATICS

Demand and rising production costs in the US have prompted the company to raise its selling levels.

Fifteen compounds are affected. Current selling prices range from \$3 to \$20 per pound depending on the chemicals.

Three major chemicals affected are aminopropyltrimethoxysilane currently listing at \$7.50 per pound, methylacryloyl trimethoxysilane listing at \$11.45 per pound and vinyltrimethoxysilane listing at \$5.75 per pound. The above prices are for quantities in excess of ten drums.

According to Mr. Arkles, the domestic organo functional silanes business is currently valued at \$50 million to \$70 million in sales annually. The materials are used as coupling agents and chemical intermediates.

Pfizer Cites Kahn For Diabetes Work

C. Ronald Kahn of the Joslin Diabetes Center in Boston has been named the sixth recipient of the Pfizer Biomedic Research Award, which will provide unrestricted research funding of \$500,000 over the next five years.

Kahn is a Mary K. Iaccoca Professor at the Harvard Medical School, and is research director of the Joslin Diabetes Center, which he joined in 1981. His research efforts concern the potential causes of Type II, or noninsulin-dependent, diabetes.

Announcement of the award was made by Barry M. Bloom, president of Pfizer Central Research, who said "the award will support Dr. Kahn's work in understanding the causes and consequences of diabetes."

Research led by Kahn at the center is exploring insulin/insulin receptor interactions, and is uncovering information concerning Type II diabetes.

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DRUGS & FINE CHEMICALS

Penicillin, Ampicillin Prices Firm As Cephalosporin Demand Rises

Penicillin prices have firmed throughout 1986 in a continuation of a trend that began near the end of third quarter 1985. However, observers say that pricing, which has risen mainly because of tight supply, could level off soon.

"The market has calmed down considerably," claims one source. He says that prices are still on the rise, but doesn't think they will continue to increase at the rapid pace of 1986's first three quarters. This source estimates price to be about \$25 per billion units (bbl), while another industry observer claims pricing is higher, between \$25 and \$30 per bbl. "It's hard to buy (penicillin) at \$25 or \$27," he says.

These prices are about twice the \$12 to \$15 per bbl prices of mid-1985. The falling dollar is said to have had something to do with the situation, because some penicillin is imported. However, tightening supply as a result of increased demand is generally agreed to be the major market catalyst.

"Demand hasn't really sizzled off," claims an observer, who also says that for a short time this year, "demand couldn't be satisfied." Some players cite the semi-synthetic penicillin derivative cephlosporins as fueling the demand surge.

During the penicillin slump of 1984 and part of 1985, some penicillin players became involved in that segment of the market, where opportunities were perceived as being greater. As crude penicillin G salts were used more for this purpose supply lessened, because much penicillin G raw material is needed. Other factors which have reportedly increased demand are a booming animal penicillin market, a desire to contain medical costs by using relatively inexpensive penicillin, and some new export opportunities.

PRODUCERS PUSHING EXPORTS
Despite the tightness, supply is not so low as to cause customers to go without penicillin for lengthy periods of time. "No," says one source, "We're careful about accepting orders, because of the tightness. However, it is reported that inventories are not large."

Exports are slightly down through July, but it's noted that domestic producers are strongly seeking to beef up that market segment. Through July, 27.8 million pounds of penicillin G salt were exported, including more than 15 million pounds in July. Through July 1985, 29.5 million pounds were exported.

Among the new export opportunities alluded to above is Bulgaria. While no penicillin G salts were exported to Bulgaria through July 1985, more than 12 million pounds have been sent to the country through July 1986, making Bulgaria the leading importer of US material. Importing nearly three times that of the second largest purchaser, Sweden. In July 1986 alone, Bulgaria imported 9.8 million pounds of the G salts.

India and Taiwan are increasing imports

BOTANICAL DRUG IMPORTS: JULY

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON SELECTIVE BOTANICAL DRUGS.

	JULY QUANTITY	JULY VALUE	JUNE QUANTITY	JUNE VALUE
Agar	118,242	1,007,358	128,189	716,930
Balsams, nat., esp.	16,084	72,388	28,085	122,218
Net, styrax	43,243	119,952		
Net, tota	3,207	18,272	13,583	87,837
Crude animal glands, organs and parts	40,502	50,401	109,085	120,144
Crude roots	3,631	164,488	3,004	54,128
Ginseng roots	14,178	267,768	2,018	54,107
Opopanax	20,453	481,153	2,518	64,400
Osmunda	882,704	1,000,000	488,700	576,440
Stevia rebaudiana	8,248,472	8,914,428	8,024,345	8,886,008
Yucca, Loeseli	2,182,013	850,735	1,984,000	850,000
Yucca, Loeseli, Benth	1,074,524	1,147,572	1,151,527	1,151,527
Yucca, Yucca	532	1,592	20,572	19,168
Lobelia root	6,308	4,484	8,620,482	8,620,482
Natural crude drugs, bals., other animal materials	813,995	4,246,730	685,765	2,701,037
Natural crude drugs, med.	12,454	41,310	22,389	12,897
Natural dev drugs, animal origin, natr	236,591	1,775,271	371,269	1,327,789
Pectin	250,282	1,000,000	400,407	1,000,000
Papaya seeds extract	167,071	944,740	807,000	911,100



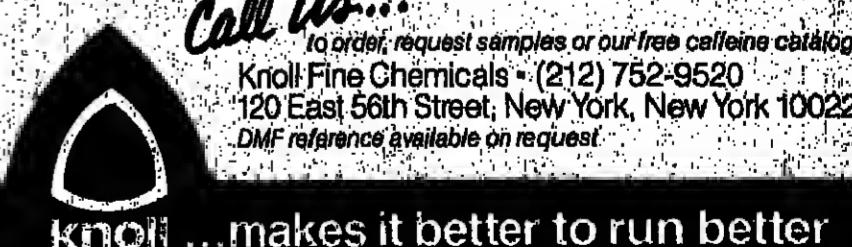
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20 CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER September 25, 1986

DRUGS & FINE CHEMS

The price is between \$10.65 and \$20.50 less two percent f.o.b.

HFC contracts are currently being examined by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the governmental regulatory body. A spokesman for the Minneapolis Grain Exchange says final approval of the contracts should come in about two or three months. He says the Commission has been studying the contracts for eight or nine months, and that approval or disapproval generally takes between 7 and 18 months.

KOLA NUTS — The price of kola nuts is between 50c. and 85c. per pound, according to a major importer. This represents a slight firming from the beginning of the year, and is attributed to rising costs, such as ocean freight expenses.

Despite the higher price, one source says "we have few customers" because of slackening demand. According to his estimates, demand has dipped about 10 percent since last year, and about 20 percent from two years ago.

No definitive explanation is given for the decrease in demand, although the source comments that kola extract cannot be used in increasingly popular caffeine-free soft drinks, and adds that there may be a tendency for diet soft drink manufacturers to shy from its use.

Because of the demand situation, supply is considered plentiful. Most of the kola nuts come from Africa, but a source says "there's plenty in Jamaica this year, too."

VITAMIN E — BASF Corporation recently published the results of two studies about tocopheryl nicotinate (vitamin E nicotinate) as a vasodilator (dilator of blood vessels).

According to BASF, the results of both tests indicate that tocopheryl nicotinate heals burns as well as methyl nicotinate, but without the same degree of redness or hot spots.

Tests were conducted measuring the subject's blood flow. The greater the blood flow, the more likely that redness or a hot spot, will occur. The first study involved five subjects, whose blood flow was assessed after their skin was heated with a metal plate equipped with a heater coil. Tested were tocopheryl at a 0.5 percent concentration, mixed with sunflower oil; methyl nicotinate at a one percent concentration, mixed with sunflower oil; and tocopheryl nicotinate at a two percent concentration, with no sunflower oil.

BASF says that 0.5 percent tocopheryl nicotinate with sunflower oil increased blood

flow by 13.8 percent, while the one percent methyl nicotinate with sunflower oil increased blood flow by 20.13 percent.

BASF's spokesman continues that even at a two percent concentration, only increased blood flow by 17.58 percent.

Pigment Dust

Continued from Page 7

the only pigments that have undergone the new electrostat process," says Dr. Wriede. "Plans call for the gradual expansion of the list of commercially available treated products."

Eventually, the company says treated products will include the organic pigments that ICI has been making since the company purchased the facilities and colorline of E.I. du Pont de Nemours Co. two years ago.

"We expect the low-dust development to reverse the trend away from chromate pigments that has resulted from the need to meet OSHA dust restrictions," says Mr. Wriede. "The trend has been toward the use of organic replacements, which have been considerably more costly and generally less satisfactory in performance."

For the production of the new low-dust pigments, an expansion/modernization of Heubach, Inc.'s inorganic pigment division has been completed and is on stream. The modernization included the installation of the "Electrostat" unit, completion of a 30-million-gallon-per-day waste water treatment facility, along with a 20-percent increase in capacity for chrome yellow and molybdate orange pigments.

McKesson

Continued from Page 9

the way to becoming an integrated nationwide distributor of a broad range of nondurable products and related services for people," Mr. Field commented.

Univar has agreed, upon completion of the transaction, to offer employment to all of the employees of McKesson Chemical. As required by law, employees covered by collective bargaining agreements will have both their employment offers and special pay arrangements controlled by such agreements, a spokesman for McKesson said.

The transaction remains subject to review by the Federal Trade Commission under provisions of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act.

McKesson Chemical has operations in 35 states of the Continental US.

The largest competitor of the merged company in chemical distribution will be Ashland Chemical Company.

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Leaded Gas Banking Not Working, Dingell Says

Environmental Protection Agency's program for banking lead "may not be achieving the benefits it was intended to achieve," says Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.).

The program was initiated by the agency to lower the cost burden and provide flexibility for the gasoline industry in meeting more stringent standards for the lead content of gasoline.

In releasing a report by the General Accounting Office, Rep. Dingell says "insufficient and unreliable reporting practices, as well as inexplicable lack enforcement by EPA."

The report concludes a lengthy investigation by GAO which was initiated at the request of the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on investigations and oversight, chaired by Mr. Dingell.

In a letter to EPA Administrator Lee M. Thomas, Rep. Dingell says "the program appears to be understaffed and poorly planned," and suggests that "with the program half over, EPA must catch up" in order to carry out the program's objectives and meet its obligations under the 1985 farm bill to monitor the actual lead content needed for farm machinery.

In March 1985, EPA issued a regulation significantly lowering the allowable lead content of gasoline which was aimed at reducing vehicular lead emissions into the atmosphere. EPA estimated that such a reduction would decrease the incidence of cardiovascular diseases, reduce automotive maintenance costs, and increase automobile fuel economy.

In order to ease the new financial burden carried by refiners and importers of leaded gas and to facilitate their transition to more stringent standards, EPA established a three-year "banking" program.

Under the program, producers and refiners that sold leaded gasoline in 1985 at a lower concentration than the required standard

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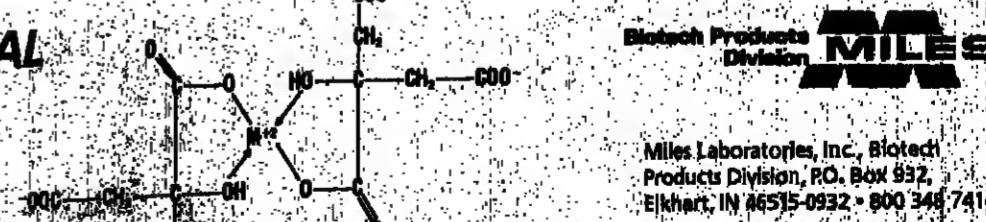


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Oil and Products

Continued from Page 5

annually. Lower prices will exert the largest impact on residual fuel oil demand, which will nearly double by the turn of the century.

U.S. crude oil production will fall 2.5 percent a year, from 8.9 MMBD in 1985 to 8.4 MMBD in 2000, and natural gas demand will decline in the near term and stabilize at lower levels within the next few years.

Overall U.S. energy demand will grow at a rate of 1 percent a year. Oil will supply more than half the increase; coal and nuclear will supply the rest.

In the year 2000, oil will account for 43 percent of total U.S. energy demand, compared with 42 percent in 1985. Natural gas will account for 19 percent, versus 24 percent in 1985.

On a free-world basis, oil demand will grow just over 1 percent a year through 2000. Oil will supply 42 percent of total energy requirements in 2000, compared with 46 percent in 1985. Oil consumption will rise to 53 MMBD in 2000, up from 45 MMBD in 1985.

Gasoline demand over the period is expected to rise by 1.6 MMBD. Demand for middle distillates — kerosene and diesel — will be the fastest growing. The share of world energy supplied by natural gas will remain constant at about 18 percent.

GROWING DEPENDENCE

Global dependence on OPEC oil will grow dramatically, says the report. Non-OPEC crude oil production will fall from 22.5 MMBD in 1985 to 18.5 MMBD in 2000. This trend will not be reversed by the anticipated rapid price rises in the 1990s. Exports from the Communist Bloc will end by the mid-1990s, and the region is likely to be a net importer by 2000.

Steady demand growth and the decline in OPEC oil supplies will lead to rapidly growing dependence on OPEC, whose share of world oil supply is expected to reach 60 percent by 2000, compared with 38 percent in 1985.

"In the past, direct government intervention in energy markets has led to economic distortions and inhibited attainment of a secure domestic supply of energy," the study points out. "Therefore, initiatives such as imposition of import fees on crude oil and petroleum products should be avoided."

The most direct method of improving energy security is to develop reserve capacity that can replace disrupted supplies, the report states. It recommends filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to the targeted level of 750 million barrels as quickly as fiscally responsible, and encouraging U.S. allies to develop similar petroleum inventory policies.

The study advocates local, state and federal tax policies that do not discourage investment in the development of domestic an-

ergy reserves. Among other changes, it recommends repeal of the windfall profit tax. The tax currently collects no revenue but still imposes an accounting burden on the oil industry.

Commodity Output

Continued from Page 7

companies, and he thinks that CPI firms will shift from marketing individual chemicals to scaling entire systems.

Chemical and chemical engineering will be redefined, he believes, so that, by the next century, CPI companies will be doing a lot of things that are not strictly chemical, as viewed by today's standards.

He also expects that there will be a new cycle of chemical innovation, and that there will be more chemical product lines, but that they will be smaller in volume. Finally, he suggests that higher profits will return to the industry.

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22 CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER / SEPTEMBER 1980

Liability Rule Won't Change

Advocates of a uniform Federal product liability law gained a symbolic victory in the Senate Thursday night, but actual reform will have to wait at least another year.

After voting 84-13 in favor of considering a House-backed plan sponsored by Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wis.), the legislation was pulled off the floor by Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.). In the face of a lengthy filibuster by opponents.

Noting that Congress intends to adjourn for the year October 3, Sen. Dole said the Senate did not have time for a long debate on the bill, which was designed to curb the skyrocketing cost of product liability insurance by limiting lawsuits against manufacturers.

Industry and insurance groups have been seeking such legislation, decrying that a crisis has been brought on by a glut of lawsuits and unreasonably high jury awards.

Trial lawyers oppose a Federal role in what has for decades been a state-regulated issue. They say spiraling premiums were brought about by overly ambitious policy acts by the industry during the 1970s.

A revised proposal offered by Sen. Kasten last week dropped the controversial \$250,000 cap on awards for pain and suffering contained in earlier legislation in an attempt to gain more widespread support.

Both proposals would encourage out-of-court settlements and penalize lawyers for frivolous complaints. They would also make it more difficult to sue manufacturers for punitive damages, and ensure that manufacturers could not be punished for following Federal laws.

The Reagan Administration supported the effort to reform product liability law, as well as the superfund contractors.

as a host of business groups including Chemical Manufacturers Association, US Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and the Business Roundtable.

Superfund Tax

Continued from Page 3

chemical feedstocks, and \$1 billion from general revenues. The balance would come from interest and recoveries from parties held responsible for creating superfund dumpsites.

In addition to a \$2 billion broad-based corporate tax, the House plan included the \$1.4 billion levy on chemical feedstocks, a \$2.5 billion tax on petroleum, \$1 billion in wastewater taxes, plus contributions from interest, recoveries and general revenues.

Two oil-state Senators — Russell Long (D-La.) and Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) — vowed to fight the House's proposal for heavy taxes on the oil industry.

"You aren't going to make any money from them once they're gone," Sen. Long said, warning that further financial pressure might force more oil companies out of business.

Sen. Bentsen added that if the committee votes to significantly boost taxes on the oil industry, he would try to defeat the superfund conference report on the Senate floor.

"I will fight the reauthorization unless we get a more equitable distribution" of the taxes, he warned.

The all-but-certain inclusion of a broad-based tax raises another potential problem — the threat of a presidential veto. Treasury Secretary James Baker has said he will recommend that President Reagan veto any bill containing either a broad corporate tax or a substantial increase in taxes on oil and feedstock chemicals.

If the reauthorization bill is not passed by October 1, EPA's Mr. Thomas said he would begin sending 30-day termination notices to superfund contractors.

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Sept. 1-Oct. 31, 1980 CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER

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28 CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER September 28, 1986

PERFUMES & FLAVORINGS

Synthetic Hydroxycitronellal: Spot Prices Are Holding Steady

Spot prices of synthetic hydroxycitronellal have been holding steady at \$6.50 to \$6 per pound, despite rising imports from Europe. Imports through July totaled 250,467 pounds, exceeding the full-year 1985 figure by 55,000 pounds.

Most of the imported material is from West Germany, 143,320 pounds, comprising over 57 percent. The United Kingdom has exported 34 percent, or 85,803 pounds. Trade sources report no new usages for the perfuming compound and no substantial increase in demand.

An aroma chemicals importer asserts that domestic producers of synthetic hydroxycitronellal are losing market share to foreign material. "Due to the fact that the domestic manufacturer are no longer competitive enough to hold their share of the market, imports are increasing," he says.

It is also noted that the weaker US dollar makes imported material more competitive here.

Domestic producers, however, deny that they are losing market share to importers. "We have not seen any change in our market; it has been a straight line for the past three years," says one producer.

A domestic producer points out that Proctor & Gamble and International Flavors & Fragrances have switched compounding activities from Europe to the US, increasing the US requirement for synthetic hydroxycitronellal.

An aroma chemicals broker suggests that experimental compounds from smaller importers may be enjoying a rapid turnover. "The market share of some importers could be up because of the success of their most recent compounds." In contrast to this, he says, "the annual requirement of the larger companies is down."

ESSENTIAL OILS

INDONESIAN OILS — Indonesia devalued its currency, the rupiah, more than 25 percent September 12, down from 1,132.5 rupiah per dollar to 1,840.2. The currency devaluation affected Indonesian exports less dramatically than it did the domestic economy.

"When other countries devalued their currencies, such as France, the percentage of decline meant a similar decline in prices," said an essential oils importer. "Indonesia's, however, is for internal consumption only." Most prices for essential oils from Indonesia, therefore, remained static.

The higher priced oils did feel the effect of the devaluation, falling in line with the rest of the market. According to a US essential oils broker, "there has been a slight weakening of those essential oils that had been pushed up artificially, the more expensive ones." The importer agrees: "The devaluation of the rupiah combined with the ready availability of

the material led to their decline."

Examples of inflated oil prices that have fallen are nutmeg, patchouli and cloveleaf. Nutmeg oil is down from \$33 per kilo, cost and freight, New York on September 12 to \$30 per kilo, September 22. Patchouli oil prices also fell during the same period from \$22 per kilo cost and freight, New York to \$18.50 per kilo.

Cloveleaf oil recorded a marginal decrease of 15¢ per kilo, cost and freight, New

York.

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PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Caraway Seed, Egyptian, 2c. per lb.
 Cinnamon, Indian bleached, 25c. per lb.
 Citronella Oil, Egyptian, 20c. per kilo
 Cumin seed oil, \$15.50 per kilo
 Fennel seed, Indian, Raw/dried, 7c. per lb.
 Laurel leaves, Turkish semi-dried, 40c. per lb.
 Laurel leaves, Turkish fancy, 35c. per lb.
 Nutmegs, Whole & Reconditioned, 10c. per lb.
 Oragenc, Greek & Turkish, 45c. per lb.
 Rosemary, Spanish & Portuguese, 2c. per lb.
 Rosemary, Yugoslavian & French, 3c. per lb.
 Tarragon, French Fancy, 45c. per lb.
 Thyme, French, 10c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Cardamom, Green, 50c-\$2.25 per lb.
 Cardamoms, Mixed Greens, \$1.00 per lb.
 Celery Seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
 Clove leaf Oil, Indonesian, 15c. per kilo
 Cumin seed, Indian & Iranian, 5-10c. per lb.
 Cumin seed, Indian & Iranian, 5-10c. apric.
 Cumin seed, Indian, 3c. per lb.
 Fir Needle oil, Canadian, 1c. per lb.
 Patchouli Oil, Chinese, \$4.50 per kilo
 Papromint, Crushed/Cut, 5c. per lb.
 Poppy seed, Australian, 2-3c. per lb.
 Spearmint Oil, Chinese 80%, \$1.50 per kilo

PERFUMES INDEX

The Perfumes & Flavorings Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each supplied in 1985.

Sept. 26, 1986	71.00
Sept. 19, 1986	71.00
Aug. 29, 1986	71.00
Sept. 20, 1985	71.00

Chemical Prices Start on Page 32.

York because, though its original price had been driven up, its ready availability is not as great as the other oils.

Another oils broker regards the stabilizers from Indonesia as unaffected: "Those oils that have been firm and not in ready supply were not affected." Ifc include citronella oil, sandalwood oil and Javan vetiver oil among them.

BLACK PEPPER — In spite of the Indonesian currency's devaluation, Lampung black pepper prices firmed 5¢ per pound in the last two weeks to \$2.08 per pound.

Two reasons given were an abnormally small crop, 7,000 tons in comparison to an average of 12,000 to 13,000 tons, and soft pricing prior to the crop's harvesting.

SEED & SPICE IMPORTS: JUNE

A SELECTION OF STATISTICS FROM THE BUREAU OF CENSUS.

	JUNE	MAY	1985 TO DATE	JUN '86
Caraway seed.....	144,399	816,531	4,101,037	372,348
Celery seed.....	176,824	186,121	2,040,445	178,249
Cinnamon, unground.....	73,121	276,410	1,252,618	187,481
Cloves.....	122,144	60,570	480,995	164,446
Coriander.....	402,573	676,241	13,186,343	387,615
Cumin seed.....	570,817	628,122	4,613,027	781,887
Fennel seed.....	267,684	643,848	2,787,042	288,167
Horseradish root.....	660,530	624,127	4,066,198	511,788
Mustard seed, whole.....	6,726,882	7,280,928	44,857,070	7,187,220
Nutmegs, unground.....	257,183	260,268	2,982,615	452,320
Oregano, whole.....	10,480	521,682	4,011,742	495,469
Paprika.....	1,285,622	1,181,267	5,800,458	1,064,775
Pepper, black, unground.....	10,680,041	11,255,203	46,524,991	5,000,000
Pepper, red, capsaicin.....	2,021,248	1,747,614	10,677,770	1,200,000
Pepper, white, unground.....	206,281	206,281	1,030,000	206,281
Poppy seeds.....	60,644	113,540	539,198	54,700
Poppy seeds, whole.....	228,840	223,138	1,656,701	357,400
Thyme, whole.....	765,130	669,760	3,288,181	544,740
Vanilla beans.....	62,064	82,064	7,419,310	1,000,000

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HEAVY & AG CHEMICALS

Oxy, Church & Dwight

Continued from Page 7

mond's chemical business or the Church & Dwight partnership.

LCP had produced potassium carbonate in Syracuse, N.Y., through a tolling arrangement with Allied Corporation, but shut that plant after Allied announced it would close its Solvay complex in Syracuse.

Church & Dwight says its interest in potassium chemicals stems from its strategy of growing through internal development and the acquisition of products complementary to its core business.

The company notes that the marketing characteristics of potassium carbonate are closely related to those of its existing carbonate products, particularly sodium bicarbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, and strontium carbonate.

Since August of last year Church & Dwight has owned 49 percent of Sales y Oxitos, a Mexican producer of strontium carbonate. Both strontium carbonate and potassium carbonate are used to specialty glass manufacturing and consequently, says the company, are sold to many of the same customers.

Church & Dwight expects a major growth area for potassium carbonate will be a new product it introduced about one year ago called "Hay Dry", the main ingredient of which is potassium carbonate. "Hay Dry" is an agricultural product used to accelerate the curing of hay.

On the whole, according to Occidental, the potassium carbonate market should grow at an estimated 2.1 percent per year. Much of this projection depends on the specialty glassware market, which is the largest end use for the product and which is also seen as a growth area.

INFLUX OF IMPORTS

This market has suffered some in recent years as the influx of imported televisions and personal computer displays displaces domestic outlets for potassium and strontium carbonate.

Imported potassium carbonate is a factor in the business, accounting for roughly 10 percent of the market. About two-thirds of imports are from France, where Rhone-Poulenc is said to produce.

West Germany, where Dynamit Nobel AG produces, follows France as the next largest exporter to the US. Also present are the Japanese, and E.I.F. Frutarom Ltd. of Israel. Imports are on the decline, however, victim of the dollar's weak value, according to one source. Through July of this year, less than 1,800 tons were imported, down over 25 percent from the corresponding period in 1985. Just over 3,000 tons were imported in 1986.

Pricing is stable, despite the changes in ownership. Liquid material at 47 percent strength lists at \$14.80 per hundredweight in tanks f.o.b. Muscle Shoals. Calcium material lists at \$32.50 per hundredweight in cars and trucks, \$35.20 per hundredweight in bags both f.o.b. Muscle Shoals. One source says that selling prices for bagged material may

be closer to 32 cents per pound in some instances.

BASES & SALTS

CAUSTIC SODA — Two caustic soda price increases were announced last week, both listed at fourth quarter contracts. Occidental Chemical is increasing its off-list price by \$25 per ton, effective immediately on spot sales and as contracts permit.

Present list price schedules remain in effect.

The company notes that the marketing characteristics of potassium carbonate are closely related to those of its existing carbonate products, particularly sodium bicarbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, and strontium carbonate.

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The company notes that while it may be difficult to return immediately to published list prices, a \$20 to \$25 per ton increase in off-list prices, depending on grade, is necessary to improve the poor margins of the caustic soda business.

Atotech Inc. says it is increasing its off-list schedule prices for caustic soda liquid, aluminum cell grade as well as rayon grade. The increase will be effective October 1 and is subject to contract permit.

The company notes that while it may be difficult to return immediately to published list prices, a \$20 to \$25 per ton increase in off-list prices, depending on grade, is necessary to improve the poor margins of the caustic soda business.

Atotech Inc. says that caustic soda inventories are on the decline both in the US and in Western Europe due to better than expected demand, primarily by the pulp and paper industry. Atotech Inc. of Glen Rock, N.J., is a subsidiary of Atotech SA of France, a major producer of caustic soda and chlorine.

SODIUM CHLORATE — Occidental Chemical is announcing a \$25 per ton off-list increase in the price of sodium chlorate (R-2 monosodium). The increase is effective immediately on spot sales and as contracts permit.

Oxychem's flat price of \$420 per R-2 unit remains unchanged. An R-2 unit consists of approximately 1.0 ton of anhydrous sodium chlorate and 0.8 tons anhydrous sodium chloride dissolved in 2.4 tons of water.

Pfizer Neutralizes Acid in Mass. Lakes

Pfizer, Inc. is branching out. The company embarked on a program this summer using calcium carbonate to raise the pH level of several lakes and ponds in New York's Adirondack Mountains, Plymouth and Cape Cod, Mass., damaged by acid rain. Operating from its Adams, Mass., plant, Pfizer recently delivered a shipment of limestone to Florida, Mass., where it was used to restore and neutralize the acidified North Pond in the Berkshires.

Overseeing preparation of the neutralizing agent were C.W. Kiczko, Ilinc and limestone product manager for Pfizer, and executives of International Science and Technology Inc. IS&T, a contracting firm located in Reston, Va., designed and operated the treatment

project in collaboration with Living Lakes Inc. of Washington. The program is conducted in cooperation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service who has played a major role in developing strategies to protect the nation's water resources.

Massachusetts was chosen as a research site because it once had a thriving sport fishery. Pfizer says, but its fish populations have been reduced by acid deposition.

At the staging area, a dry powder form of calcium carbonate, or limestone, was transferred by tank-truck to a waiting helicopter, specially equipped with a storage tank and spray nozzle, was then filled with a slurry of Pfizer's "Eco-Cal 14." As the helicopter flew over the pond, the mist was released.

The acid level was effectively reduced and fishing and swimming could be resumed within a few hours after spraying.



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Pesticide Reform

Continued from Page 5

(R-Minn.), is expected to propose the same requirement when the Senate bill reaches the floor.

NACA says it is also opposed to some provisions in a groundwater protection amendment adopted by the House. Part of the program would be placed under the jurisdiction of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, where the industry believes its interests would not be well served. The committee's panel on health and environmental issues is chaired by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), a strong critic of the chemical industry who favors stringent regulation.

Environmental groups, seeking to delete a uniform tolerance provision from the Senate bill, were disappointed when the House voted 214-121 to include it in its version.

The amendment to prevent states from adopting stricter standards than those set by the Federal government for pesticide levels in food products "jeopardizes" the FIFRA reform movement, says a spokeswoman for the environmental coalition, the Campaign for Pesticide Reform.

Unless the provision is stricken from the Senate bill — an uphill battle — she says the environmental lobby may oppose the bill.

One environmental group, the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, says it has decided to oppose any FIFRA bill that contains a uniform tolerance provision.

"We are not going to support a bill that mandates uniform pesticide tolerances — no way," says the group's director, Jay Feldman. He says the benefits of FIFRA reform "are not worth the intrusion into state authority over food contamination problems."

Al Meyerhoff, an attorney for the National Resources Defense Council, a member of the CPR, says the uniform tolerance provision is being pushed by large food processing companies who "see the handwriting on the wall: that as pesticides are tested, at least half of them will be found to cause cancer."

But Jeffrey Nedelman, a spokesman for the Grocery Manufacturers Association, notes that the prohibition against state regulation would apply only to pesticides initially registered for use after current health safety requirements went into effect in 1985, and for older pesticides that have been reregistered by Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the new standards.

"That safety level ought to apply uniformly across the country," he says. "When it does, farmers and manufacturers are assured of the safety of the food they purchase."

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COATINGS & PLASTICS

Plasticizer Producers

Continued from Page 5

Far East, typically priced 15 to 20 percent cheaper than domestic product, had eroded prices to the point where list values had become almost meaningless. Depending upon location (hence, availability of imports), plasticizers were selling at an average of 20 to 30 percent below list. DOP, the most widely-used plasticizer, listed at 40 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound, was being sold from 28 cents per pound to 34 cents per pound in various parts of the US.

A sorely needed July increase of 2 cents per pound, which producers now describe as "largely successful," helped narrow the gap between selling and list prices. In August and through September selling prices for DOP are said to have climbed up to 32 to 36 cents per pound. The October increase is still needed to pull margins up to a realistic level, producers assert.

With a weaker US dollar and more profitable markets abroad, imports are not playing the major role they did last year in the US market, producers report. Although, the Brazilian and Taiwanese products are "still there," they are generally of lower quality, producers say, and seem to be affecting only spot DOP and DINP prices presently, though they acknowledge that the situation may change.

US DEMAND FLAT

US demand for flexible PVC has been flat since 1980, growing by 3 to 3.5 percent in good years. Where 1979 saw a flexible PVC market of 1.6 billion pounds, demand fell to 1.1 billion pounds in 1982. Last year, according to SPI statistics, demand fell to 2.3 million pounds, 32 percent of the total PVC market. This year, demand is expected to reach 2.4 million pounds; no significant future growth is anticipated.

Controversy has surrounded the use of DOP, the highest volume phthalate plasticizer, in flexible vinyl products since the early 1980's, when the National Cancer Institute published findings that the plasticizers caused cancer in rodents. The National Resources Defense Council and other environmental groups moved to have the plasticizer banned.

The EPA ruled that improper experimental procedure flawed the study's findings and has supported CMA's continued production of DOP. As one plasticizer producer summed up the study's results, "they could not be duplicated with different species of rodents. In addition, it was not definitively established that DOP, and not other esters involved in flexible PVC production, caused the results. NCI's findings, however, had a definite impact on some DOP and phthalate plasticizer markets, and the Consumer Products Safety Commission continues to contact its use of DOP-treated PVC in toys and baby products fell sharply in the early 1980's, and continues to fall. It is no longer used in wrapping. In 1985, SPI figures show that flexible PVC use in toys fell 23 percent from the previous year; over the same time period, use in upholstery fell 14 percent and in packaging, 11 percent.

Producers of DOP say that customers' fears have been allayed somewhat by EPA's stand. Those end-users who felt uneasy about possible carcinogenicity have stopped using the plasticizers, but manufacturers feel that others will continue to turn to DOP, DIDP, and DINP.

PRIME PIGMENTS

CARBON BLACK — Producers report that selling prices for carbon black remain at second quarter levels, with individual commodity grades selling for between 21.75¢ per pound and 24¢ per pound.

Carbon black tabs fell 2.75¢ per pound between March and July, in response to falling carbon black oil costs; producers of the pigment lowered selling prices an additional 1¢ per pound effective July 24.

Carbon black oil prices have begun to edge upward, however, producers report. So far they have moved from their July low of \$9.50 per barrel to \$11 per barrel, and fourth-quarter price increases are expected to be announced by the end of the month.

Producers of carbon black believe they are

SEPT.	AUG.
(184)	(164)
Polyethylene LD liner.....lb. 28	24-28
Polyethylene HD injection lb. 28	24-28
Polyethylene LLD.....lb. 28-30	28-30
Polypropylene molding.....lb. 33-38	32-38
Polyvinyl, p.v.c. ....lb. 35-37	34-38
Polyvinyl chloride, pipe.....lb. 28-30	28-30
Styrene/1,3-butadiene.....lb. 30-32	30-32

*Subject to confirmation

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Chemical Prices Start on Page 32

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CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26 1986

This chemical prices section contains spot quotations and/or list prices of suppliers of chemicals and related materials on a New York or other indicated basis. The listings are based on price information obtained from suppliers. Note that posted prices do not necessarily represent levels at which transactions actually may have occurred. They do not represent bid and asked prices, nor a range of prices over the week. Price ranges may represent quotations of different suppliers as well as differences in quantity, quality and location. All matters under this heading are fully covered by copyright.

An Index of weekly chemical market reports is on the back cover.

A

ABBREVIATIONS

THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE CHEMICAL MARKETPLACE

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26, 1986

on Black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works.....	lb.	.240	280
bgs, c.i. works.....	lb.	.270	290
armadillo-super-s brason (ISAF).....	lb.	.25	-
bgs, c.i. works.....	lb.	.28	-
anti-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i. works.....	lb.	.31	-
bgs, c.i. works.....	lb.	.4050	-
anti-reinforcing (BRF), bulk, c.i. works.....	lb.	.210	-
bgs, c.i. works.....	lb.	.240	-
on black, thermal, medium, bgs, c.i. works.....	lb.	.30	.30½
blk, o.i. works.....	lb.	.32	.34½
on black oil, barge, i.o.b. Gulf re- fineries.....	bbls.	10.50	12.50
on W. coast refineries.....	bbls.	10.50	12.60
on disulfide, l.c., i.o.b. works ton telechioride, CP, consumers, dms, c.i., frt. std.....	lb.	420.00	-
ach., dme, c.i., i.i., frt. std.....	lb.	.36	-
tank transport (min. 4,000 gals.) frt. std.....	lb.	.31	-
frt. std.....	lb.	.24	-
boxyethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
damom oil, NF, bgs.....	lb.	75.00	100.00
damoms, decor, Guatemalan, bgs green, Guatemalan, bgs.....	lb.	3.00	-
mina, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dhd.....	lb.	6.25	8.75
mauba wax, Parahyba, No. 1, yel- low, bgs., ton lots.....	lb.	135.00	140.00
Ceara, No. 1, yellow, bgs., ton lots.....	lb.	1.95	2.05
North Country, No. 2, refined, bgs., ton lots.....	lb.	1.75	1.90
mauba wax, North Country No. 3, centrifuged, bgs., ton lots.....	lb.	1.55	1.55
North Country, No. 3, refined, bgs., ton lots.....	lb.	1.10	-
mauba wax, North Country No. 4, refined, bgs., ton lots.....	lb.	1.20	1.45

ton lois ID. 130 145
powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100
parts 20 parts higher

masin, 200, per lb., regular.		
Cerotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, .33 lbs. or more..ib.	32.75	-
-Carotene, liq. In vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, .33 lbs. or more..ib.	40.75	-
Carotene, dry, beads, 10%, 187,000 A units per gram 50-lb cans lb.	26.85	-
-Carvone, 25-lb dms, syn ..ib.	48.00	-
Carvone ..ib.	7.00	7.25
Ascaria sagrada bark, bulk ..ib.	1.00	-
Casein, fmp., acid-precip., grd., 30-mesh, Australian, edible, same basis c.l. ....ib.	1.45	-
Australian, Indust., sema basis, c.l. ....ib.	1.385	-
Caseins acid, 303 mol. wt., dms, fd. add., 100% basis ..ib.	3.70	-
Cassia, Kornii, "A" bgs. ....ib.	.95	1.05
"B" bgs. ....ib.	.72	.78
Castor oil, raw, No. 1, Brazil tanks. ....lb.	.31	.31 ^{1/2}
USP 5-9 dms. ....lb.	.74	-
refd. dead., 5-9 dms. ....lb.	.78	-
blown, 5-8 dms. ....lb.	.75	-
dehydrated, bodied, tanks. ....lb.	.74	-
dehydrated, unbodied, tanks. ....lb.	.65	-
Castor oil, acids dehydrated, dms. ....lb.	1.10	-
nicotinic acid. ....lb.	.79 ^{1/2}	.83
Castor pomace, bgs., container load, i.o.b., Miami, Fla. ....ton	154.00	-
Catolorem, nat., crns. ....lb.	18.00	35.00
syn., crns. ....lb.	11.00	-
Catschol, CP, 45-kilo dms. 50-238 dms., i.o.b. ....kilo	7.93	-
tech., bgs., t.l., same basis. ....kilo	3.71	-
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).		
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).		
Cedarleaf oil, dms. ....lb.	17.50	-
Cedarwood oil, Texas, dms., crns. ....lb.	3.50	4.00
Virginia. ....lb.	3.70	4.20
Cedrol, prime dms. ....lb.	5.25	-
Cedryl acetate, dist., dms. ....lb.	4.25	5.30
Celery seed, Indian, bgs. ....lb.	.48	-
Celery seed oil. ....lb.	50.00	53.00
Cellulose acetate, powd., bgs., t.l., divd. E. ....lb.	1.30	-
Cellulosa acata butyrate, powd., 17% butyl content, bgs., t.l., divd. E. ....lb.	1.75	-
38% butyl content, bgs., divd. E. ....lb.	1.58	-
50% butyl content, bgs., divd. E. ....lb.	1.81	-
55% butyl content, bgs., divd. E. ....lb.	1.63	-
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 24,000-lb. lots or more works, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va. ....lb.	1.60	1.70
std., low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., i.o.b. Hopewell, Va. ....lb.	1.60	1.90
Cerium concentrate CeO ₂ , 50-lbs. ....lb.	1.35	-
Cerium hydroxide 90% CeO ₂ , dms. works. ....lb.	5.40	-
77% CeO ₂ , dms., works. ....lb.	4.20	4.60
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, divd. ....lb.	1.66	1.80
Cetylalcohol, NF, crns., c.l., t.l., divd. E. ....lb.	.68 ^{1/2}	1.27
Cheek (see Calcium carbonate).		
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. ....lb.	4.25	4.50
Roman, cs. ....lb.	4.94	-
Egyptian, whole. ....lb.	2.70	-
Chamomile oil, blue, Egyptian. ....lb.	545.00	-
blue, Hungarian. ....lb.	370.80	-
Chenopodium oil, NF, crns. ....lb.	15.00	-
Chicago acid, dry, bbs., frit, std. ....lb.	13.60	-
Chiles (see Pepper, red).		
Chlorinated anhydride, tech., dms., 1-lb. works. ....lb.	1.30	-
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% chlorine, bulk, divd., Zone 1. ....lb.	1	-
50% chlorine, same basis. ....lb.	.45	.48
50% chlorine, same basis. ....lb.	.48	.47
70% chlorine, resinimp., 50-lb. bags, n.t.; divd., Zone 1. ....lb.	.46 ^{1/2}	.46
Chloroform, ....lb.	.68	-

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26, 1986

Chlorinated paraffin, Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher and Zone 3 prices are 2c. per lb. higher and t.l. drum prices are 5c. per lb. higher

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps, bgs.

t.l., divd. lb. 1.66 -

40 cps, bgs., t.l., divd. lb. 1.62 -

125 cps, bgs., t.l., divd. lb. 2.60 -

300 cps, bgs., t.l., divd. lb. 2.75 -

Chlorine, tanks single units works,

t.o.b. lb. 1.70 -

Clif. equalized, lb. 1.64 -

CMC, purified, high vis. (see Calcium gum),

Coating, pitch, ind., lq., works, ton.

roofing, 140-155, Federal specification RP-381 Type 1, bulk

works..... 250.00 -

Cobalt acetate, dms., t.l., frt. alid., lb.

Cobalt carbonate, powd., dms., t.l.,

frt. alid., lb. 3.51 4.25

Cobalt chloride, dms., 5,000 lbs. or

more, t.l., divd. lb. 8.61 8.18

Cobalt chloride, imp. black, 72-73%

Co., lb. 9.51 -

Cobalt oxide, imp. black, 70-71% Co.,

lb. 8.78 -

Cobalt rosinate fused, 3% Co.,

divd. lb. 1.35 -

Cobalt sulfate, cryl., bgs., 10,000 lbs.

or more, t.l., divd. lb. 4.68 5.02

Cobalt sulfate, 6% Co., dms., divd. lb. 2.18 -

Codlins, bark, lb. .40 -

Cocca butter, apd., lb. 2.33 -

Coconut oil (See Fats & Waxes market report).

Coconut oil acids, distilled, t.c.,

divd. lb. .52 -.58

double distilled, same basis, t.c.,

divd. lb. .54 -.53

Cod oil, bgs., Melted, lb. 195.00 200.00

Denaturated alcohol, ethyl, 100%,

lq., works, lb. 3.64 3.85

D-Glucosamine, acid, dms., 500-lb.

lots or more, works, lb. 1.69 2.25

Chloralkali, tech. tanks, dist. divd.

for consumers, tanks, divd., lb.

NF tanks, min., consumer, 4,000

lbs. divd. lb. .35 1/2 -

2-Chloroethane, paste, com-

modity basis, dme., t.l.,

divd. lb. 3.06 -

4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, paste, 172.5

mol. wt., commodity basis,

dms., t.l., divd. lb. 2.25 -

o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.t., lrt.

equil., lb. 2.70 -

p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.t., lrt.

equil., lb. 2.00 2.40

4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, paste, com-

modity basis, dme., t.l.,

divd. lb. 1.25 1.70

Chloropicrin, com., 1,800-lb. cyls.,

lb. lb. 1.25 -

Chloroacetic acid, tanks, lrt.

equil., lb. 1.68 -

p-Chlorotoluene, tech., tanks,

works, lb. 1.00 -

Cholecalciferol, dry, 40,000,000 units

per gram, lb. 24.00 -

Choline bitartrate, 89% min.,

kilo dms., t.o.b. Springfield,

Mo., lb. 5.80 -

Choline chloride, pharmaceutical,

50 kilo lots, t.o.b. Springfield,

Mo., lb. 5.00 -

Choline hydrogencarbonate, 88% min.,

50 kilo lots, t.o.b. Springfield,

Mo., lb. 6.00 -

Chromic acid, CP, light, bgs.

light, lb. 1.68 -

light, same basis, lb. 1.70 -

medium, bgs., same basis, lb. 1.72 -

extra dry, CP, same basis, lb. 1.74 -

Chrome orange, CP, bgs., divd., E. of

Rockies, lb. .83 .88

Chromic acid, CP, same, light, bgs.

light, lb. 1.18 -

Chromic acid, 93%, like dms.,

l.r.t. equil., lb. 1.25 -

Chromium acetate, soh, 71% min.,

500-2,000-lb. lots, works, lb.

works, lb. 1.10 -

Chromium fluoride, dms., t.l.,

works, lb. .81 -

Chromium hydroxide, dms., t.l.,

works, lb. 1.45 -

10% metal soln., 500-lb. lots, same

basis, lb. 1.74 -

Chromium oxide, hydrated, 60-lb.

bgs., c.t., lb. 5.50 -

pure bgs., c.t., lb. 1.90 2.00

Cryst. aldehyde, cma, dms.

1.85 2.45

Croton oil, 25-lb. cans.

4.40 5.15

Crescent, Hg, lb. 1.10 -

Crescent bar oil, bogs.

88.00 95.00

Crescent leaf oil, dms.

2.80 -

Crit. refl. dms., lb. 5.50 8.85

syn., 55-lb. lots, dms., c.t.,

1.38 -

Critic acid, USP, hydron, gran, 250-

lb. lb. 1.19 -

Critic acid, 99%, lb. .86 -

Critic acid anhydride, powder, c.h. higher

Critonol, oil, Cayon, dms.

2.12 2.24

Criva, dms., lb. 5.05 -

Critonol, oil, lb. 1.45 -

Critonol, oil, lb. 3.68 -

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26, 1986

Hydrochloric acid, 20° Ba, tanks, works, East	ton	55.00	65.00
Midwest	ton	60.00	70.00
Gulf Coast	ton	57.00	-
West Coast	ton	100.00	105.00
22° acid, same basis, East	ton	68.00	75.00
Midwest	ton	88.00	70.00
Gulf Coast	ton	83.80	-
West Coast	ton	100.00	115.00

NOTE: Prices vary and are either freight collect freight equalized depending on producer and location.

Hydrocortisone acetate, micronized, dms., 25 kilos or more, gram

Hydrocortisone, alcohol, micronized, dms., 25 kilos or more, gram

Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, tank, t.c., l.t., f.t. equal.

tanks, 100-lb. 100gs

Hydrofluoric acid, 15-gal. dms., t.c., l.t., works, 30% basis

tanks, 100% basis, works, ton

Hydrogen bromide, anhyd. cys., extra, 30,000-lbs. l.o.b. works, ton

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd. 50-lb. cys., works, ton

60-lb. cys., t.c., same basis, ton

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd. tare, min. 100-lbs. a year

tube trailers, buyer's trailer

Hydrogen chloride anhyd., tanks, works, ton

Hydrogen cyanide, iq., 89.5%, tanks, works, ton

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. tank cars, t.c., l.o.b. int. equal.

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. tank, tanks, t.c., l.o.b. int. equal.

50% tankers, t.c., l.o.b. int. equal.

70%, tankers, t.c., l.o.b. int. equal.

Hydrogen sulfide, iq., 98.25% min. seller's tanks, works, ton

120-lb. cylinders

Hydroquinone, photo grade, consumers, c.t., l.i., divd.

tech. dms., c.t., divd.

1.95

Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, tanks, Beta, W. Va.

Hydroxybutyric acid, iq., 83%

p-Hydroxybenzenesulfonic acid (see Phenolsulfonic acid).

Hydroxyethyl methylcelloose (vac.

5,000 through 45,000 cps) 50

lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb.

min. dms., zone 1

Hydroxyethyl methylcelloose, prem., U.S.A. (vac. 5,000 through 15,000) 50 lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb. min. dms., zone 1

Hydroxyethyl methylcelloose, t.c., l.t., divd., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose (vac. 50 through 100 cps) 50

lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb.

min. dms., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose, t.c., l.t., divd., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose (vac. 5,000 through 45,000 cps) 50

lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb.

min. dms., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose, t.c., l.t., divd., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose (vac. 5,000 through 45,000 cps) 50

lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb.

min. dms., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose, t.c., l.t., divd., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose (vac. 5,000 through 45,000 cps) 50

lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb.

min. dms., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose, t.c., l.t., divd., zone 1

Hydroxypropyl methylcelloose (vac. 5,000 through 45,000 cps) 50

lb. bags, t.c., 30,000 lb.

min. dms., zone 1

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CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 28, 1986

Perchloroethylene, dry cleaning grads.			
distr., tanks, divd.	lb.	28½	-
Indust. grade, consumers, tanks,			
divd.	lb.	.81	-
Pentacl. dms.	lb.	2.65	-
Permanent red 2B, (red 48), calcium			
salts, dms., frit. add.	lb.	5.25	-
barium salts, same basis.	lb.	5.25	-
Peru balsam, i.o.b.	lb.	3.25	-
Petigrain oil, Paraguay	lb.	5.75	5.25
Petrodatum, USP, snow white, dms.,			
c.l., rely	lb.	.875	-
tanks, rely	lb.	.310	-
USP, soil white, dms., c.l., rely.	lb.	.375	-
tanks, rely.	lb.	.310	-
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., rely.	lb.	.370	-
Petrodatum, USP, t.lily white, tanks,			
rely.	lb.	.305	-
USP, cream, dms., c.l., rely.	lb.	.365	-
tanks, rely.	lb.	.30	-
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., rely.	lb.	.350	-
tanks, rely.	lb.	.285	-
USP, amber, dms., c.l., rely.	lb.	.345	-
tanks, rely.	lb.	.280	-
Petroleum pitch (aae Asphalt, petroleum).			
petroleum asphaltene, 60-62%, sulfuric			
cont., HMW, bulk, works.	lb.	.48½	.46
MMW, same basis.	lb.	.49	-
LMW, same basis.	lb.	.49	.48½
Prices for 51% asphaltene content 2c per lb. lower on cor-			
responding molecular wts.			

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ocyanine blue toner, water dis-			Potassium bichromate, gran., 400-lb.			Potassium Iodoborato, gran., bgs. c.t.	
paraabfe, bbs., same ba-	7.05	7.75	dms., c.t., t.i. works . . . . .	.48	-	works	lb. 1.10
sia.			Potassium bifluoride, tech. dms., t.i.	.45	.40	dms., sano basis	lb. 1.16
ocyanine green toner, all grades,			wprks., frt. equaled . . . . .	.45	-	Potassium tetaborato powder 15c per ton highe	
bbs., frt. aid. E. of Rock-	6.10	10.10	Potassium bisteritate, NF, gran., powd.,			Potassium thiocyanate, USP, cryst.	
les.			bgs. . . . .	.90	t.20	225-lb. dms., 5-dm. lots	lb. 4.01
ocyanine green toner, resinated,	7.45	6.20	Potassium borohydride, powd. dms.,			Potassium titanate, cins. c.t.,	
bbs., same basis.			100-1,000 lbs., wprks	18.00	20.00	works	lb. 82
sulfacetamide, dms., 500-kilo			Potassium bromate, gran., powd.,			Potassium-titanium fluorido, tech.	
lots.			200-lb. dms., c.t., t.i. works	1.08	-	dms., t.i., works, frt. equaled	
lots, refd, mixed, bulk	B.81	-	Potassium bromide, NF, gran., dms.,			Potassium-zirconium fluoride, tech.	
kilo.	2.81	-	c.t. t.o.b. works	1.12	-	dms., t.i., t.l. works, frt. equaled	
cid, pure paste, 25-lb. cins., c.t.,			Potassium carbonate, fq., 47% K ₂ CO ₃ ,			Prednisone USP dms., 5 kilos or	
dry basis, t.o.b. Charlotte,			tanks, t.w., works	14.60	-	more	lb. 78
N.C.	8.00	-	100 lbs. dms., c.t., t.i. works	20.65	-	Prednisone ocelesta, USP, dms., 5	
paata, 25-lb. cins., t.i., dry ba-			calched, 68-100% K ₂ CO ₃ , hopper			kilos or more	lb. 1.03
sia, t.o.b. Charlotte, N.C.	5.00	-	cars or trucks	32.50	-	Prednisolone, anhyd., USP, dms., S	
green B, kgs.	2.20	-	works	35.20	-	kilos or more	lb. 1.12
cone hydrochloride, USP,			drums	38.40	-	Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibi-	
dms.			Potassium carbonate, gran., purif.,			otic grante, dms., 2,000-lb.	
to see Alsipica			400-lb. dms., 5-dm. lots . . . . .	.40	.48	lots, frt. aid	lb. 4.98
oleic oil, dms.	14.50	-	Potassium chlorite, cryst., dms., c.t.			Procaine hydrochloride,	
80% min. alcohol content,			works . . . . .	.14½	-	USP, ampoule grade, dms., 1,000-	
bulk, f.o.b. works	100 lbs		powd., dms., c.t. works . . . . .	.30	-	lb. lots, frt. aid	lb. 4.98
ms., c.t., t.f. same			puri., gran., 325-lb. dms., f.o.b.			Propionic acid, syn., pure, tanks, dms.	
basis	100 lbs		shipping point . . . . .	.40	-	E	lb. 33
1.80	-		Potassium chloride, chemical grade,			n-Propyl acetate, tanks, dms.	
1.80, min. 36%, dms., 1,100-	51.00	54.00	99.95% KCl, bulk, c.t. f.o.b.			n-Propyl alcohol, tanks, dms.	
lb. lots, frt. aid.	1.62	-	works	105.00	-	n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb.	
grade . . . . .	.16	.23	USP cryat. dms.	1.12	-	lots	lb. 11.60
perfumery grade, tanks, kilo	2.30	-	USP gran. dms. . . . .	.87	-	n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP,	
grade, tanks . . . . .	.35	.40	USP powd. dms. . . . .	.87	-	500 kilos, t.o.b.	lb. 10.80
ne, anhyd., dms., t.i., frt. aid.			Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium nitrate).			Propyl palaben (see n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate)	
E.			Potassium chromate, puri., cryst.			Propyl thiouracil, dms., 50-kilo lots or	
ne citrate, 36%, dms., 1,100-	2.25	2.35	works . . . . .	.57	-	more	kg. 56.00
lb. lots, frt. aid.	2.00	-	Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 200-lb.			n-Propylamine, dms., c.t., dms.	
fm dihydrochlorida, 53%,	1.80	-	dms., frt. aid. . . . .	.93½	-	Propylene, polymer grade, Lab. Tex.	
dms., t.i., frt. aid.			Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb.			and La. Gulf Coast points	
ne hexahydrate, 44% dms.,	6.92	-	lots or more, f.o.b. works	1.32	-	chemical grade same basis	
1,00-lb. lots, frt. aid.	5.00	-	Potassium dichromate (see Potassium			Propylene glycol, indust., tanks, f.o.b.	
ne phosphate, 42%, dms., t.i.,	585.00	-	bichromate).			USP, tanks, f.o.b. E	
frt. aid.	1.84	1.88	Potassium fluorobore, tech., dms., c.t.			Propylene glycol monomethyl ether,	
neat, 58% min., dms., c.t., t.i.,	.51	.53	t.i., works, frt. equaled	1.40	1.42	tanks, dms., f.o.b.	
works . . . . .	.56	.62	Potassium fluoride, anhyd., dms.,			Propylene oxide, tanks, t.o.b. works,	
butoxide dms., dms.			t.i.,	1.86	-	frt. equaled	lb. 47.70
metal, works			Potassium gluconate, dms., t.i., t.o.b.			Pentium seed, USP powd. bgs.	
Troy oz.			works	1.45	-	Pumice, dom., fine, 4F-0, bgs., ton	
onats resin, pellets, nat., t.i.,			Price W. of Denver 4c per lb. higher.			lots	ton 270.00
frt. aid.			Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, 300-lb.			coarse, 2-stra coarse, bgs., ton	
resin, unsaturated, g.p., or-			dms., 600 lbs. or more, frt.			lots	ton 300.00
phthalic, bulk, tankcars,			equaled	2.10	-	Pumice, imp., Italian, fines, bgs., ton	
frt. aid.			Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			lots, f.o.b. East Coast	ton 280.00
ne resin, high-density, blow-			Potassium hydroxide, USP, pallets,			medium, bgs., ton lots, t.o.b. East	
holding, g.p., hopper cars, frt.			100-lb. dms., c.t., t.i., works,			Coast	ton 350.00
id.			frt. equaled	1.26	1.31	coarse, bgs., ton lots, f.o.b. East	
ne resin molding, g.p., hopper			Potassium iodide, USP, gran., cryst.,			Coast	ton 300.00
ars, frt. aid.			dms., 1,000-lb. lots, dms.	10.72	12.39	Pyrazolone red (red 38), dms.,	
car, g.p., hopper cars, same			ACS grade truckload	11.32	13.55	works	lb. 5.25
basis			Potassium-magnesium sulfate, std.,			Pyrithium flowers, fine grd. 0.8%	
and cable, net, hopper cars,			bgs., works	\$6.00	-	pyrithium, ton lots, frt. aid. lb.	
ame basis			K ₂ SO ₄ and 55% MgSO ₄ , bulk, works	57.00	-	Pyrithium, puri., 20% pyrithium,	
and cable, black, same ba-			ton . . . . .	.44	-	dms., works	lb. 37.50
sis			Potassium mureta, 60-82.4% min.			Pyridine, refd., 2-deg. c.t. works	
ne resin, low-density, film			K ₂ O, std., bulk, c.t., frt. aid.			dms.,	lb. 5.80
ner, hopper cars, frt. aid.			frt. aqualed, t.o.b. Saak.,			Pyridine, 2-deg., c.t. works	
film film			Canada			dms.,	lb. 5.70
ne resin, low-density, film			soluble, fine atd., t.o.b. Saak.,	44.00	45.00	Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 100	
injection molding, g.p., hopper			coarses, t.o.b. Saak.,	48.00	47.00	kilos of molo, dms.	lb. 29.00
ars, same basis			gran., t.o.b. Saak.,	49.00	50.00	Pyrites, Canerton 48-50% S.	
ne, CATV, power cable			ton	50.50	51.50	minas	ton 4.50
and cable thermoplastic high-			Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.,			Pyrogallic acid (see Pyrogallol)	
voltage, natural color, same			t.i.,			Pyrogallol, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb.	
id.			prilled			lots, dms.	lb. 13.70
linear low-density g.p.			tech., gran., bgs., c.t., min. 50 tons,				
film resin			dms.				
ne resin, low-density inject-			44.00	45.00			
on molding, g.p., hopper			47.00	47.25			
ars, same basis			48.00	48.50			
ne, CATV, power cable			49.00	49.50			
and cable thermoplastic high-			50.00	51.50			
voltage, natural color, same			51.50	52.00			
id.			52.00	52.50			
linear low-density g.p.			53.00	53.50			
film resin			54.00	54.50			
ne resin, low-density inject-			55.00	55.50			
on molding, g.p., hopper			56.00	56.50			
ars, same basis			57.00	57.50			
ne, CATV, power cable			58.00	58.50			
and cable thermoplastic high-			59.00	59.50			
voltage, natural color, same			60.00	60.50			
id.			61.00	61.50			
linear low-density g.p.			62.00	62.50			
film resin			63.00	63.50			
ne resin, cryt., nat., hopper			64.00	64.50			
ars, frt. aid.			65.00	65.50			
nat., hopper cars, same ba-			66.00	66.50			
sis			67.00	67.50			
high impact, net, hopper			68.00	68.50			
ars, same basis			69.00	69.50			
ne resin, homopolymer,			70.00	70.50			
g.p., nat., t.i., frt. aid.			71.00	71.50			
ne resin, homopolymer, nat.,			72.00	72.50			
med. impact, nat.,			73.00	73.50			
ne resin, same basis			74.00	74.50			
material 8c, per lb. higher for			75.00	75.50			
high grade			76.00	76.50			
ne resin, cryt., nat., hopper			77.00	77.50			
ars, frt. aid.			78.00	78.50			
nat., hopper cars, same ba-			79.00	79.50			
sis			80.00	80.50			
high impact, net, hopper			81.00	81.50			
ars, same basis			82.00	82.50			
ne resin, homopolymer,			83.00	83.50			
g.p., copolymer dispersion,			84.00	84.50			
dispersion, same basis			85.00	85.50			
polymer suspension, same			86.00	86.50			
basis			87.00	87.50			
Dutch, bgs.			88.00	88.50			
bgs.			89.00	89.50			
bgs.			90.00	90.50			
cultural (see Potassium muri-			91.00	91.50			
tic), fq., 45% basis, tanks,			92.00	92.50			
works			93.00	93.50			
100-lbs.			94.00	94.50			
East Coast, 50% basis, tanks,			95.00	95.50			
terminal			96.00	96.50			
88-92%, 400-lb. dms., c.t.,			97.00	97.50			
works			98.00	98.50			
100-lbs.			99.00	99.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			100.00	100.50			
tanks			101.00	101.50			
works E.			102.00	102.50			
bicarbonate, tech., gran.,			103.00	103.50			
g.s., c.t., dms.			104.00	104.50			
bicarbonate, 100%			105.00	105.50			
works			106.00	106.50			
100-lbs.			107.00	107.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			108.00	108.50			
tanks			109.00	109.50			
works			110.00	110.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			111.00	111.50			
tanks			112.00	112.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			113.00	113.50			
tanks			114.00	114.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			115.00	115.50			
tanks			116.00	116.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			117.00	117.50			
tanks			118.00	118.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			119.00	119.50			
tanks			120.00	120.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			121.00	121.50			
tanks			122.00	122.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			123.00	123.50			
tanks			124.00	124.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			125.00	125.50			
tanks			126.00	126.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			127.00	127.50			
tanks			128.00	128.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			129.00	129.50			
tanks			130.00	130.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			131.00	131.50			
tanks			132.00	132.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			133.00	133.50			
tanks			134.00	134.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			135.00	135.50			
tanks			136.00	136.50			
acetate, NF, gran., dms., t.i.			137.00	137.50			
tanks			138.00	138.50			

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CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26, 1986

Sodium oil, refined dms 11 Sodium acid (see Castor oil acids, sp4)	lb	1.25	
Sodium salt (see Potassium-sodium sulfate)			
Sodium phosphate (see Calcium-phosphate, reagent)			
Soda ash, nat., NF, Originian, utto bols.	ton	3850.00	3990.00
Turkish, otto, bols.	kilo	2250.00	3000.00
Avemaryan, NF, Spanish, dms	kilo	9.00	11.00
Tunisian, dms.	kilo	11.75	15.00
Acetone resin, 30-45%, 100 lb. tons works.	unit-lb	21	23
Sodium NF, gran., soluble, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, ft. acid	lb	2.50	2.75
Sodium NF, powd., soluble, dms, less than 20,000-lb. lots, in. c.i.	lb	3.75	-
Sodium oil, non-break tanks, N.Y.	lb	.47	.50
Tablet, dms., N.Y., divd.	lb	.93	.97
Sawleaves, Originian, No. 1, bgs	lb	1.95	-
Aberian, bgs.	lb	1.60	-
Turkey	lb	1.15	1.25
Soy oil, Clary, French, bolts	kilo	90.00	-
Originian, cns.	lb	0.50	10.00
Spanish, cns.	kilo	12.50	-
Succinylaldehyde, tanks, f.o.b.	lb	3.60	-
Succinimide, NF, gran., powd., dms. 2,000-lb. lots, one ship., lb.	1.07	1.10	
Succinic acid, tech. dms., c.i., ft. works.	lb	1.23	1.41
USP, cryst. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb.	1.33	1.83	
USP, powd., dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb.	1.68	-	
Salt (see Phenylsaccharate)			
Salt-evaporated, common, 80-lb. bgs. c.i. 11, North, works.	80-lb.	4.02	-
bulk, same basis	ton	60.00	61.20
chemical grade, same basis, 80-lbs.	4.30	-	
Salt, rock, medium, coarse, same ba- sis	80-lbs.	2.70	-
bulk, same basis	ton	18.00	25.00
Entake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 , basis, f.o.b. works E	ton	65.00	98.00
same basis W.	ton	90.00	99.00
Sandalwood, E. Indian	kilo	145.00	-
Indonesia	kilo	102.00	-
Succinine, tech., tanks, works, f.t. equid.	lb	.50	-
Scheffer's salt, paste, dms., 100% basis, works	lb	2.59	-
Scaponamine hydrobromide, USP, 100-oz. lots/bots	oz	36.00	48.50
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.i., works	lb	1.85	-
pure, bgs., c.i., works	lb	1.94	-
Seitzmixture, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb	30%	-
Selenite, powd., 96.99% So, dms., divd.	lb	13.00	-
cont., 99.5% Se, same basis	lb	10.00	15.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, blk.	lb	.75	.80
Tenevieve, No. 1, bls.	lb	.70	.71
powd., bbls., bks.	lb	.90	1.10
Sesame oil, USP, dms., 1c.i.	lb	1.00	1.20
Sesame seed, <i>Centraff Antonian</i> , hulled, bgs.	lb	.50	.51
Senna pigment, burnt, papor bgs., L.C.I., works	lb	.1912	26.12
raw, paper bgs., L.C.I., works	lb	.1814	23.74
Sica, smorph, dry-grd., bgs., c.i., works 93%, 200 mesh	ton	31.00	32.50
98%, 200 mesh	ton	32.00	33.50
93%, 97%, 325 mesh	ton	34.50	35.50
98.5%, 325 mesh	ton	37.00	-
98.5%, 325 mesh	ton	51.50	54.50
Sica, dry-grd., bgs., c.i., works, 93.9%, 400 mesh, micronized	ton	72.00	75.50
99% under 15 microns, mi- cronized	ton	79.50	82.50
99% under 10 microns, mi- cronized	ton	104.00	105.00
Sica, hard-quartz, 99.5% SiO_2 , 325 mesh, bgs., c.i., works	ton	37.00	-
140-mesh, bgs., c.i., works	ton	34.75	-
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dme, c.i., works	lb	.50	-
tanks, works	lb	.30	-
Silverbulion, ingots, cs., Troy	oz	6.985	-
Silver cyanide, 80% Ag, 500-oz. lots	oz	4.51875	-
Silver nitrate, ACS, 58.2 Troy oz. AG/ 100 avor. oz. AgNO_3 , oz.	oz	3.3057	-
Soap bark, crushed, bls.	lb	1.00	-
powd., bgs.	lb	1.35	1.85
Soda evn. denar, 58%, 100-lb. paper bgs., c.i., works, f.o.b.	ton	120.00	-
bulk, c.i., same basis	ton	63.00	-
light 58%, 100-lb. ppnr bgs., c.i., same basis	ton	150.00	-
bulk, c.i., same basis	ton	123.00	-
Soda caustic, kg, 50%, salers tanks,			
Gulf Coast works, f.o.b., ft. equal., 78% Na_2O	ton	176.00	196.00
73% same basis	ton	208.00	226.00
70%, 78%, 400-lb dms, c.i., works	ton	500.00	570.00
solid, 78%, 700-lb dms, o.f. works	ton	520.00	570.00
gran., 75%, 450-lb. dms, c.i., works	ton	520.00	-
beads, 75%, 400-lb. dms., o.i., works	100-lbs.	27.50	28.50
Prices for 100-lb. rayon-type, \$15 ton higher. Prices in West 700. higher for solid, and \$20-\$30 ton higher for gran. end beads.			
Soda, asci., conc., bgs., c.i., works	100-lbs.	3.35	8.85
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.i., f.o.b. works	lb	.54	-
Sodium acetate, USP, 60%, gran. 100- lb. dms., o.i. works	lb	.57	-
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb	8.00	6.75
Sodium α -aminosalicylate, dme, 100- lb. lots or more, f.o.b.	lb	4.73	-
works	lb	4.73	1.50
Sodium anthrone, bgs., c.i., divd. E. b.	1.46	1.50	
Sodium ascorbate, USP, dms., 100- lbs.	kilo	9.30	10.50
ft. aid.	lb	7014	-
Sodium benzolate, tech., bgs., o.i., ft. aid.	lb	8312	-
Sodium benzolate, USP, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., ft. aid.	lb	8312	-
100-lb. same basis	lb	8312	-
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, powd., reg. grade, bgs., c.i., 11, works, ft. equid.	100-lbs.	17.05	-
remano, same basis	100-lbs.	18.05	-
thin, same basis	100-lbs.	17.20	-
thin, same basis	100-lbs.	17.85	-
thin, thin, same basis	100-lbs.	17.50	-
Sodium bichromato, gran. bgs., c.i., works, ft. equal.	lb	.57	-
100 lb. bgs., c.i., same basis	lb	.78	-
Sodium bisulfite, bulk, c.i. works	ton	175.00	-
dms., c.i.	ton	13.00	-
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd. bgs., c.i., t.i., works, Est.	100-lbs.	28.50	-
works, West	100-lbs.	32.00	-
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 38%, bulk, 100% basis, works, East	100-lbs.	20.60	-
soln., 100%, bulk, works, West	100-lbs.	20.00	-
photographic Grade, 43% soln., works	100-lbs.	21.60	-
Sodium borate NF, gran. bgs., c.i., works	lb	.51	-
powd., same basis	lb	.52	-
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., 1000-5000 lbs. works	lb	19.88	21.90
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12%, NaBH ₄ , 100% basis, 300 gal tank-wagon, works	lb	17.45	-
Sodium bromide, 99%, gran., 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. works	lb	1.04	-
Sodium carbonate, decahydrate, bgs., c.i., 11, works	ton	264.00	-
Sodium carbonate, cryst monohydrate (see Soda, ash)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.i., t.i., works	ton	392.00	-
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose (see CMC.)			
Sodium chlorate, bulk, t.c., t.i., delivered, N.E.	ton	315.00	-
delivered, S.E.	ton	335.00	-
Sodium chlorate, cryst. 450-lb. dms., c.i., works	lb	.27	-
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt.)			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran. bgs., lb.	lb	.26	-
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.i., works	lb	1.17	1.27
Sodium chromate, anhyd. dms., c.i., t.i., works	lb	.87	-
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.i., t.i., works	lb	.64	-
Sodium citrate, gran., anhyd., 200-lb. dms., c.i., t.i., N.Y.	lb	1.85	-
Sodium citrate, USP, gran., dihydrate, 100-lb. bgs., t.i., f.o.b. ship- ping point	lb	.74½	-
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.85	-
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 99% min., 200-lb. dms., min., f.o.b. works	lb	.68	-
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., dms., c.i., works	lb	.68	-
Sodium diacetate, FCC, 50-lb. bgs., t.i., divd. E of Rockies	lb	.51	.57
Sodium diacetate, tech., 50-lb. dms., c.i., works	lb	.52	-
Sodium erythorbate, powd., gran., 11 or mixed t.i., f.o.b. shipping point	lb	2.80	2.85
Prices W. of Denver 2c. per pound higher.			
Sodium farrocyanids, bgs., t.i., works	lb	.60	-
Sodium fluoborata, tech., gran., dms., t.i., works, ft. equid.	lb	1.77	-
Sodium fluorida, white, 97%, 400-lb. dms., c.i., works, ft. aquid. lb.	lb	.5345	-
100-lbs. c.i., same basis	lb	.80	-
USP powd., 200-lb. dms., t.i., f.o.b. shipping point	lb	4.69	-
Sodium formate, bgs., c.i., works	lb	.20	-
Sodium gluconato, tech., 50-lb. bgs., 2,500 lbs. or more, ft. aquid. lb.	lb	.60	-
Sodium hydrido, oil dispersion, 50% NH ₃ , 187-lb. dms., 10 dms., works	lb	1.66	-
Sodium hydrosulfide, (see Sodium sulfhydride.)			
Sodium hydroxide, dms., c.i., t.i., f.o.b. shipping point E	lb	.84	-
Sodium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100- lb. dms., c.i., t.i., works, ft. equid.	lb	.95	-
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic.)			
Sodium hypophosphito, EN grade, 500 lb. dms. f.o.b. works	lb	1.425	1.50
110-lb. dms.	lb	1.47	1.52
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate.)			
Sodium iodide, USP, cryst., 800- to 900- lb. lots, dms. ft. aquid.	lb	14.72	-
Sodium lauryl sulfonate, 30%, tanks, f.o.b. works	lb	.29	.32
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.i., works	100-lbs.	25.50	-
Sodium metaborate, oil, 12-lb. bricks, dms., o.i. works	lb	.93	-
Iused, dme. 24,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.87	.80
tanks, works	lb	.70	.80
Sodium metaphosphate, tech. bgs., c.i., f.o.b. shipping pt. ft. equid.	100-lbs.	81.50	-
food grade, bgs. o.i. o.b. ft. equid.	100-lbs.	68.25	-
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.i., works	100-lbs.	27.25	-
bulk, o.i. works	100-lbs.	25.30	-
pentahydrate, bgs., c.i., f.o.b. shipping point	100-lbs.	18.65	-
bulk, o.i. works	100-lbs.	17.20	-
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms. f.o.b. works, 100-lbs. and over	lb	4.67	-
cryst., dms., t.i., same basis	lb	4.12	-
Sodium naphthalene, dms., o.i., t.i., f.o.b. works	lb	2.00	-
Sodium Nitrate, USP, bgs., o.i., t.i., ft. equid.	100-lbs.	34.60	-
Sodium nitrate, dom., Industrial, bgs., o.i. works	ton	284.00	292.00
bulk, o.i. works	ton	250.00	-
100-lb. lots, dms., o.i. ft. aquid.	ton	190.00	-
100-lb. lots, dms., o.i. ft. aquid.	ton	170.00	-
Sodium orthocarbonate, tech., anhyd., bgs., o.i. works	100-lbs.	34.50	-
Sodium orthophosphate, anhyd., bgs., c.i., t.i., works	100-lbs.	34.50	-
Sodium oxalate, anhyd., bgs., c.i., t.i., works	100-lbs.	34.50	-
Sodium pentachlorophenate, beads c.i., 30,000-lb min.	lb	.87	-
bgs.	lb	.88	-
Sodium pentoerbital (see Pentoerbital-sodium).			
Sodium perborate, tetrahydrate, tech., bgs., c.i., t.i., works	lb	.32½	.38½
Sodium persulfate, 225-lb. dms., 24,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. plant	lb	.83½	-
65-lb. bgs., same basis	lb	.82	-
Sodium phenobarbital (see Phenobarbital-Sodium).			
Sodium phenosulfonate, powd., dms., lb.	lb	.78	-
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.i., t.i., works	100-lbs.	54.50	-
food grade, same basis, 100-lbs.	57.50	-	
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, tech., same basis	100-lbs.	55.75	-
food grade, same basis	100-lbs.	59.75	-
tribasic, tech., same basis	100-lbs.	62.25	62.75
food grade, same basis	100-lbs.	63.25	-
chlorinated, same basis	100-lbs.	31.50	-
cryst., tech., same basis	100-lbs.	30.50	-
cryst., food grade, same basis	100-lbs.	35.50	-
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works	lb	.18	.20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, 200- lb. dms., dry base, divd.	lb	5.50	-
Sodium propionate, dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, f.o.b. lit. aid.	lb	.54	-
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, tech., bgs., c.i., works, ft. equid.	100-lbs.	68.25	-
food grade, non-leavening, bgs., c.i., works, lit. aid.	100-lbs.	81.25	-
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.i., t.i., works	lb	.3880	-
Sodium pyrophosphate, talcabsic, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.i., t.i., works	100-lbs.	44.75	-
bulk, f.o.b. shipping point	100-lbs.	42.50	-
bulk, hopper cars, same basis	100-lbs.	53.00	-
food grade, bgs., c.i., t.i., same basis	100-lbs.	53.00	-
bulk, hoppers, c.i., t.i., works			

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26, 1986

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CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING SEPT 26, 1986

Sulfuric acid, virgin 100% tanks, works, East Coast.....	ton 71.75	95.00
Gulf Coast.....	ton 75.00	88.40
Midwest.....	ton 80.25	-
Southeast.....	ton 88.15	-
West Coast.....	ton 85.00	-
NOTES: Prices on 90 and 88 lbs., multiply by .7767 and .8313 respectively. For price of 20% luming oleum, add \$3.34 to above prices and multiply by 1.045.		
Sulfuric acid, smelter, 100% tanks, works, Gulf Coast.....	ton 48.00	52.00
New Mexico.....	ton 20.00	25.00
Southeast.....	ton 63.15	-
93% tanks, divd. Northwest ton 80.00	85.00	-
Sunflowe oil, crude, f.o.b. Minn. refineries.....	lb. .14	.14%
Superphosphate, triple, 45% or more, fertilizer, tank-o-pile, bulk, c.i., bulk, gran. c.i., fl.	ton 2.75	3.05
	180.00	165.00

T

Talc, dom. grnd. New York bgs., c.i.,
works.....

ton 84.00

89.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.i.,
works.....

ton 84.00

90.00

Talc, dom., ord. Calif. grnd. bgs., c.i.,
works.....

ton 90.00

ord. Venetian oil-color grnd. bgs.,
c.i., works.....

ton 138.00

imp. Canadian, grnd. bgs., c.i.,
works.....

ton 70.00

94.00

Talc, oil. crude, Southeast, tanks,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton 135.00

140.00

Talc, refd. acid, same basis, bgs.,
c.i., tanks, same base.....

ton .31

.23

c.i., tanks, same base.....

ton .16

.23

Talc, divd., 2% or more resin, tanks,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton .20

.23

less than 2% resin, tanks,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton .22

.27

Tallow (see Oleo. Fats & Waxes—Oleic report)

Tallow, fatty acids, tech., non-res.,
tanks, c.i., divd.

ton .37

.40

tanks, c.i., divd.

ton .28

.45

hydrogenated, tech., fatty, bgs., c.i.,
divd.

ton .37

.33

tanks, c.i., divd.

ton .35

.42

Tallow oil, f.t. fats, f.o.b.

ton 10.50

11.00

11.00

Tanque animal, 9-11% NH₃,
New York, bulk, tanks, f.t. equal.....

ton 5.50

Tankage, fert. grade (see Nitrogenous process tankage).

Tartric acid, NF, italy, bogs, 1,000-lb.
lots.....

ton 6.09

tech., powd., c.i.,
divd.

ton 4.82

Tartric acid, 15-18%, f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton 1.40

1.59

tartrate, f.t. divd.,
works, gal.

ton 1.87

1.20

1.50

Tarturic acid, NF, imp.,
metallurgical, f.t. works, gal.
26 kgs. divd., f.t. divd.,
shp. pl.

ton 12.00

12.00

Terphthalic acid, imp., crys., powd.,
26 kgs. divd., f.t. shp. pl.
f.t. equal.....

ton 1.35

1.50

Terphthalic ester, extra, c.i.,
prime, divd.

ton 1.35

1.05

Terphthalic propionic acid, c.i.,
divd.

ton 4.50

Terphthaloylbenzene, NF, divd.,
f.t. works, f.t. equal.....

ton .30

Terphthaloyl orthoformate, bulk,
f.t. works, f.t. equal.....

ton 1.63

1.66

Terphthaloyl glycol, tanks, f.t. equal.....

ton .87

Terphthaloyl glycol diacetate, 1,0.
divd., f.t. works, f.t. equal.....

ton 1.80

Terphthaloyl glycolic acid, 1,0.
divd., f.t. works, f.t. equal.....

ton 1.70

1.75

Tetraethylthiuram bisulfite, f.t. tech.,
f.t. works, f.t. equal.....

ton .88

2.07

Tetrahydrofuran, divd., f.t. works,
f.t. equal.....

ton .65

10% acid base.....

ton 2.07

7.80

5.88

6.12

Thiodiphenol, 98%, f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton 8.35

Thiophosphoric acid, methylbenzyl,
PM, divd.

ton 5.40

6.05

Thiophosphoric acid, red, f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton 5.60

6.65

Thiomolybdate, 99%, f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton 24,000-lb. min. 1,0., f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton .55

—

Thorium nitrate, purif., dims., 100-lb.
lots or more, works.....

ton 2.75

12.00

d-Triethanolamine, 10 kilos. wts., kdo.

ton 1.45

Spalen, France, bgs., lb.

ton .78

Thyme oil, NF, red, divd.

ton 20.00

22.00

Thymol, NF, divd., f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton 3.75

6.15

Tim metal (NY compacts)

Titanium dioxide, anatase, bgs., 20-
ton lots, f.t. divd.,

ton .77

.79

slurry, dried, 100-lb. lots, f.t. divd.,
works, f.t. equal.....

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 100-lb. lots,
f.t. divd.,

ton .76

—

Titanium dioxide, basic, 10

Chemical Profile FORMALDEHYDE

SEPTEMBER 29, 1986

SUPPLY

PRODUCER	CAPACITY*
Borden (11 sites)	1,760
BTL (4 sites)	320
Celanese (3 sites)	2,060
Chembond (3 sites)	360
D.B. Western (2 sites)	90
Du Pont (5 sites)	1,370
GAF (2 sites)	200
Georgia-Pacific (8 sites)	1,165
Hercules	170
IMC	135
Monsanto (3 sites)	810
Perkins Industries	80
Rogue Valley Polymers	300
Wright Chemical	114
Total	8,584

*Millions of pounds annually on a 37 percent basis. Borden added 200 million pounds of capacity to its 250-million-pound-per-year Gelemar, La., unit in February. BTL's capacity, owned by Bekelite Thermosets Ltd., Canada, acquired 283 million pounds of capacity from Reichhold Chemicals Inc. at 4 locations in June. Of the newly acquired units, BTL shut the 73 million pound plant at Tuscaloosa, Ala. in June and plans to idle the 50 million pound unit in Kansas City, Kan., early next year. A Rohm and Haas spokesman says the company intends to comply with the provisions of the order and has already begun the notification process to recall materials produced after June 28.

Rohm & Haas' Dicofol Ordered Back by EPA

Environmental Protection Agency last week ordered an immediate halt to the distribution and sale of dicofol pesticide active ingredients manufactured by Rohm and Haas Company since June 29 of this year.

The agency also canceled product registrations that contain dicofol as an active ingredient and asked the company to recall all canceled stocks.

EPA says Rohm and Haas provided data demonstrating that it failed to meet the reduction levels of DDT and related contaminants in dicofol which the agency required. The reduction was ordered earlier this year to protect the environment from high levels of DDT contamination.

A Rohm and Haas spokesman says the company intends to comply with the provisions of the order and has already begun the notification process to recall materials produced after June 28.

PRODUCTION PROCESS

"We feel we can modify our production process to a month or so, adding a post-production process that will bring us within the newly defined 2.5 percent limit of DDT content," he says.

Dicofol is used to control various species of mites, primarily on cotton and citrus.

Last May, EPA issued a regulation requiring two-stage reduction of DDT in all dicofol products manufactured after June 29, 1984. DDT includes DDT, DDD, DDE, tetrachloro-DDT and other DDT-related compounds.

After June 29, all dicofol products were to contain less than 2.5 percent of DDT contaminants in the technical-grade compounds. After December 31, 1988, all technical-grade products must contain less than 0.1 percent DDT.

EPA says the data submitted by Rohm and Haas to support the continued registration of its dicofol products show DDT's elimination two to three times greater than the maximum permissible level.

The Rohm and Haas spokesman says the company does not agree with EPA's interpretation of the data, but has no plans to contest the agency's action. He also says Rohm and Haas will make the necessary engineering and processing modifications to meet the less than 0.1 percent DDT standard when it takes effect in 1988.

DDT, once a widely used insecticide, was banned in 1972 by EPA after it was shown to cause severe reductions in the reproductive success of various fish and birds. DDT, unwanted contaminants in the manufacturing of dicofol, may cause thin eggshells and other adverse reproductive effects in birds.

In addition, the rate of mortality in developing fish eggs increases as DDT residues in fish increase. DDT is long lasting in the environment and builds up in the food chain. Therefore, birds-of-prey, like the peregrine falcon, would be in jeopardy from the use of dicofol if current geographical-use patterns and rates. FWS further stated that in all parts of the United States, except California, jeopardy to the peregrine falcon could be precluded by reducing the level of DDT to 0.1 percent, consistent with the time frame set by EPA. A large portion of dicofol use is in California.

FWS concluded that the situation in California called for one of two alternative actions: banning immediately all sale and use of dicofol products containing levels of DDT greater than 0.1 percent, or requiring dicofol registrants to fund a portion (\$325,000) of the privately-run program to aid the recovery of the peregrine falcons in California.

The funds for the second alternative would be used to offset the negative effects of the use of dicofol and assure the continued recovery of the bird population during the period before all products containing more than 0.1 percent DDT are prohibited in channels of trade.

Dicofol has been registered since 1962. Its trade names include "Acarin," "Keltane" and "Mitigan." All current production is outside the US. Major usage is in Arizona, Florida, Texas and California.

Continued on Page 48

Industries are especially affected by these compounds.

The cancellation action applies not only to all dicofol products formulated by Rohm and Haas since June 29 but also to those products formulated by other registrants who obtained their dicofol active ingredients from Rohm and Haas. These dicofol registrations account for a significant percent of the 2.5 million pounds used in the US each year.

Not immediately affected by the action are the dicofol active ingredient products manufactured by Makhteshim-Agag (America) Inc. of New York, the only other manufacturer of dicofol active ingredients.

However, EPA has determined that the product chemistry information submitted by Makhteshim-Agag may not be adequate and is requiring additional data within 30 days in order to assess whether their dicofol products meet the 2.5 percent DDT upper limit.

There are approximately 84 registrants formulating products with dicofol active ingredients. About 55 percent of these failed to respond in the May reporting requirement. As a result, EPA is now notifying these companies that their registrations are cancelled for failure to respond to agency requirements. Users having leftover dicofol stocks may continue to use these stocks until they are depleted.

EPA REVIEW

EPA conducted a special review of dicofol between March 1984 and May 1985. As part of its assessment, EPA consulted with the Office of Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) concerning the effects of continued use of dicofol on endangered species.

FWS responded by saying that the peregrine falcon would be in jeopardy from the use of dicofol if current geographical-use patterns and rates. FWS further stated that in all parts of the United States, except California, jeopardy to the peregrine falcon could be precluded by reducing the level of DDT to 0.1 percent, consistent with the time frame set by EPA. A large portion of dicofol use is in California.

FWS concluded that the situation in California called for one of two alternative actions: banning immediately all sale and use of dicofol products containing levels of DDT greater than 0.1 percent, or requiring dicofol registrants to fund a portion (\$325,000) of the privately-run program to aid the recovery of the peregrine falcons in California.

The funds for the second alternative would be used to offset the negative effects of the use of dicofol and assure the continued recovery of the bird population during the period before all products containing more than 0.1 percent DDT are prohibited in channels of trade.

Dicofol has been registered since 1962. Its trade names include "Acarin," "Keltane" and "Mitigan." All current production is outside the US. Major usage is in Arizona, Florida, Texas and California.

Continued on Page 48

JOB & PEOPLE

W.R. Grace Elects Agricultural V-P's

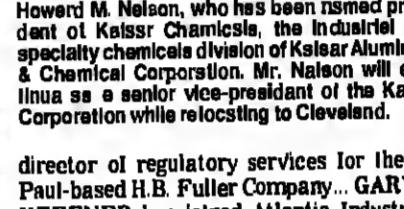
W.R. Grace & Co. has elected C. Dean McWilliams and Harry H. Hisinger corporate vice-presidents. Both men are from the agricultural chemicals group, based in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. McWilliams joined Grace in 1964 as a salesman in the Nitrogen Products Division. In his tenure at W.R. Grace, he has been regional manager, vice-president of fertilizer marketing and executive vice-president of marketing with the agricultural group.

Mr. Hisinger has held several managerial positions with the agricultural group, including manager of financial analysis.



C. McWilliams



H. Hisinger

Soltex Polymer Names New Product Managers

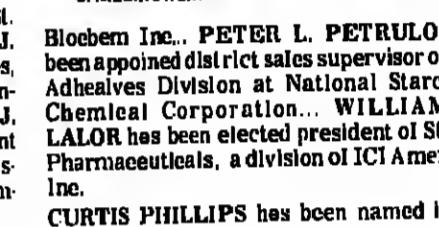
Soltex Polymer Corporation has appointed Joe Muzikowski business manager for "Formlene" polypropylene and Bill Mould product manager for "Sole" polyvinylidene fluoride.

Mr. Muzikowski was formerly director of marketing services. Mr. Mould comes from the "Sole" sales division.

Soltex, a subsidiary of Solvay American Company, is headquartered in Houston, Tex. Solvay & Cie SA, based in Belgium, is the parent company.



J. Muzikowski



B. Mould

Continued on Page 48

Hoover M. Nelson, who has been named president of the inorganic chemicals division of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. Mr. Nelson will continue as a senior vice-president of the Kaiser Corporation while relocating to Cleveland.

director of regulatory services for the St. Paul-based H. J. Fuller Company... GARY J. HEFFNER has joined Atlantic Industries, Inc.'s sales staff, serving accounts in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota... CHARLES J. BENJAMIN has been named vice-president of sales of an expanded marketing and distributing department at Arcor Chemical Company.

CURTIS PHILLIPS has been named inter-

director of planning and development at Union-Poulen Inc., where he will be responsible for strategic planning and evaluating capital investment projects.

ELIA GAWRILOW has been appointed di-

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A. BRUCE SHAPIRO has been named vice-

president of corporate planning at Enzo

RICHARD S. GRANT has been elected president of Aireo Distributor Gases, a new division of BOC Group, Inc. JOHN S. HEDEGREN has joined Atlantic Industries, Inc.'s sales staff, serving accounts in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota... CHARLES J. BENJAMIN has been named vice-president of sales of an expanded marketing and distributing department at Arcor Chemical Company.

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JOSPEH M. PELLISH has been appointed

product sales representative in Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky for BioGuard's chemical specialties division, Bio-Lab... RONDA GERMAN has been appointed consultant to the Advanced Materials & Electronics Division of Chem Systems Inc. STEPHAN RUDOLPH has been elected manager of the product technology practice at Arthur D. Little, Inc.

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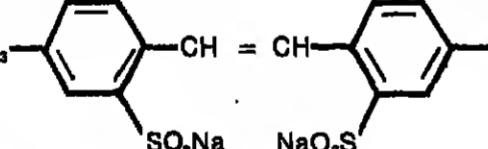
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